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of 1867 importations of wool were much

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Agricultural.

MERINO SHEEP.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the State Associa ed for the Ensuing Year.

The sixth annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association was called to order in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol on Tuesday evening last, by the President of the Association, Hon. John T. Rich.

The report of the committee on pro gramme for the meeting was read and adopted, after which President Rich read his annual address, which we give in full: Gentlemen of the Michigan Merino Sheep

Gentlemen of the Michigan Merino Sheep
Breeders' Association: A year has passed
since our last meeting. During the year
there has been more or less complaint of
hard times; prices have been low for nearly every production of the soil, mine or
manufactory. Labor strikes have been
numerous and obstinately maintained
There has been a general admission that
the times were hard and the fact is generally so conceded still. Yet in the face of ally so conceded still. Yet in the face of this admission we have harvested bountiful crops. While prices have been low they are low for nearly all products alike. Looking at the situation from an unpre-judiced standpoint it would seem that those who incurred debts when prices were higher and times more prosperous, to be paid now, or those who started new en-terprises upon the basis of higher prices, were the principal sufferers at present. Wage workers that have steady employ ment and persons drawing a salary probably never saw a time when their income would buy them more than now. Manufacturers, merchants, and dealers of all kinds are complaining that the competition is so sharp that nothing is to be made. Yet you notice in the reports of failures that there is a material reduction failures that there is a material reduction in the number as compared with one and two years ago. The fact is that by the adoption of better business methods and less reckless speculation, the result at the end of the year will be quite as good as the average of the years in the past. There has been during the past season a marked increase in the demand for labor. Many locations which six months ago had a large surplus of labor now have none. There has been no marked increase in wages, but business has improved sufficiently to give employment to most of those heretofore unable to obtain it. The low price of labor and material has induced many, especially in the cities, to build now who otherwise would have

waited until another year.
Farmers have suffered as much from hard times as any other class, unless it be the unemployed laborer upon whom hard times rest the heaviest, but they have stood up manfully under them. By close economy they have reduced their debts and as a rule declined to incur new ones, and are to-day in as sound condition financially as when the times first began

Upon those who incurred debts for land, stock, especially high priced sheep, im-plements and buildings with the belief that the high prices would continue and they could easily pay them, the burden has rested most heavily. The depression has rested most heavily. The depression experienced by the merchants and manufacturers and through them those seeking employment, has been the direct result of the hard times experienced by the farmers, and stock growers. The general condition of the agriculturist is a correct index of the condition of the country. For short periods the reverse of this may appear to be true but there has never For short periods the reverse of this may spear to be true, but there has never been a time in this country when agricultural interests have been depressed and other business prosperous, and any marked improvement in the condition of the tearmer is sure to be immediately followed by a general revival of business. Whatever may be the opinion of the present immes here, all concede that there is no other country on the globe where they are not harder. The sheep and wool industry has suffered, as well as every thing the past few years, but as in the past few years, but has distinct the past few years, but as in the past when periods of depression have occurred, it will come out stronger and better than ever. When we met one year ago we found the members who had information; but as the duty was certain years and interest enough to attend, full of courage, and hopeful of the future. Yet, though it was notsaid, I think the general feeling was that, if the sheep business is not going to be better than for the last two years, I am as ready to quit now as ever. It was the confidence in the future which made us hopeful. Last spring found us solling our wool for the lowest price where they are the past few years, but as the duty of the future. Yet, though the pound or yard, would give but little information; but as the duty was certain yet the pound or yard, would give but li appear to be true, but there has never been a time in this country when agricul-tural interests have been depressed and other business prosperous, and any mark-ed improvement in the condition of the

revival of business which is sure to come, which in fact has already commenced, will bring with it an increased demand for wool at better prices. That in turn will create a demand for better sheep, and the breeder who has pushed the improvement of his flock during the depression will reap his reward. will reap his reward.

will reap his reward.

It is wise to study the cause of the periodical depression in the price of wool, and in fact, of general depression in business, to which it is closely allied, in order as far as possible to know how to avoid the recurrence of similar periods in the future. It is not probable anything can be done to wholly prevent them. Periods of business depression have occurred at a omebusiness depression have occurred at somewhat irrregular periods ever since any thing like business has been engaged in, with this general difference, of late years, that they occur more frequently, are of shorter duration, and less disastrous in results. results. The present depression is attri-buted to a variety of causes, but the prin-cipal cause undoubtedly is the stimulat-

cipal cause undoubtedly is the stimulating the production of nearly every thing beyond the ability of the people to buy. As soon as the demand increases the same thing will be done again, with a similar result within a few years. The present depression would have continued much longer had it not been for the wonderful recurrenties powers of our much longer had it not been for the wonderful recuperative powers of our people, and the opportunity for growth in population, and material wealth, which our country possesses. This is illustrated in the wool production of the last five years. During that period there has been a period of general business depression; which had been a reduction in the barriers which had been established against the competition of foreign wool, and a further reduction threatened. Notwithstanding all this, which has in certain locations Sixth Annual Meeting of the State Association of Breeders—Address of the President

—Papers and Discussions—Officers Elections

—Which has in Certain locations either destroyed the industry entirely, or of wool in the United States has rapidly increased. Michigan, where the climate, of wool in the United States has rapidly increased. Michigan, where the climate, high price of land, and the variety of products which can be raised, would seem to make a place when the number of sheep would be reduced, shows an annual increase until the present year, when a reduction of 75,000 is shown as compared with 1884

> With a view of ascertaining as nearly as possible the present condition of the wool business in the United States, including the importation of wool and woolens. and the effect of the revision of the tariff in 1884, I wrote to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the United States Treasury for a statment of the wool production of for a statment of the wool production of the United States for each of the four years, ending June 30, 1885, together with the amount of wool of various kinds im-ported, the value of said wool and the amount of duty paid; also the amount of manufactured wools, their value and the duty paid. The substance of his reply, with some percentages based upon the floures given will be found helow: figures given, will be found below:

less than for either of the two years immediately preceding it; that for the first year of the reduced tariff, they were greatly increased; and for the second year of the reduced tariff, the amount import-ed was substantially the same as before the agitation of a reduction of the duty on wool in Congress; that there has been a reduction of the percentage of clothing wools imported and an increase of carpet wool to total imports; that in the aggregate the reduction of the tariff on manufactur-

ed wool has had no visible effect.

Then, judging from information obtained, the damage to wool growers by the reduction of import duties made by act of March, 1883, was only temporary, and the duty is still high enough to keep out the bulk of foreign wools which compete with the better class of wool grown in this country. But that any considerable recountry. But that any considerable reduction from present rates either on wool or woolens would not only temporarily, but permanently damage the wool-growing interest of this country, there can be but little doubt, and any serious agitation of the question cannot help but be injurious. It would seem that the thing most to be desired by wool-growers and jurious. It would seem that the thing most to be desired by wool-growers and sheep breeders on the tariff question, is to be let severely alone. The wool manufacturers would not object to a reduction on wool, provided the duty on woolens was maintained, but it is not likely they will be instrumental in reducing the duty on wool, as any reduction in the duty on wool is sure to be accompanied by a reduction on woolens. The wool-grower is interested equally in both, as every pound of wool imported in manufactured goods takes the place of a pound of domestic wool just as effectually as the importation of a pound of raw wool.

Whatever may be the individual opin-

Whatever may be the individual opin-ion in regard to the desirability of hav-ing the duty on wool increased, it is ab-solutely impossible to obtain it; then should we not do all in our power to have the present duties on raw and manufact-ured wool remain unchanged? There are constantly arising new ques-

There are constantly arising new questions in sheep breeding, as well as other branches of business. One thing which now occurs to me is the subject of non breeding ewes, of which there is lately so much complaint. While sheep are low in price, there is comparatively little trouble arising from it, to the Association; but should the price advance and there should be a demand for all the sheep raised, the temptation to sell these ewes for breeders will be so great that not all will be able to withstand it. You may say that is a matter for each breeder to settle for himself. ter for each breeder to settle for himseft.
so it is to a great extent, but it is also a
matter for the Association to take some
action in regard to. We all sell wool,
butter, and other articles, lower than we otherwise would because of the dishonest few. There are instances where the breeder of non breeding or doubtful ewes

a '	1880. POUNDS.	1881 POUNDS.	1882. POUNDS.	1888. POUNDS	1884. POUNDS.
Amount of Wool produced	240,000,000 1881.	272,000,000 1882.	290,000,000 1883.	320,400,000 1884.	337,500,000 1885.
Amount of Wool imported Clothing Wool imported Combing " Carpet "	67,416,966 20,609,707 4,421,490 42,385,769	63,016,768 13,489,922 2,318,671 47,208,175	53,049,967 11,546,530 1,378,118 40,180,832	87,718,931 20,703,843 4,474,395 62,525,692	68,146,652 18,472,432 3,891,914 50,782,306
	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
Value of Wool imported	12,060,826 4,751,453 1,271,332 6,038,040	10,383,358 3,042,407 648,252 6,642,699	8,491,988 2,567,448 343,987 5,580,557	18,593,299 4,700,605 1,053,715 7,888,985	9,474,263 2,994,533 921,252 5,558,478
Total Duties paid on Wool. Duties on Clothing Wool. "Combing "Carpet "Carpet "	4,860,815 2,599,685 585,499 1,675,629	3,854,653 1,698,078 304,132 1,857,441	3,174,628 1,444,948 176,181 1,553,498	4,522,825 2,111,279 451,521 1,960,025	3,164,295 1,357,192 394,908 1,412,285
Value of Manufactured Wool imported. Duties paid on """.	33,103,322 22,424,809	87,284,823 25,896,862	42,552,455 29,146,254	41,484,871 27,478,400	36,176,705 24,294,938
Total Value of Wool and Woolens Duties on """	45,164,149 27,285,624	47,618,182 29,253,016	51,044,444 32,390,892	55,078,170 32,001,225	45,650,969 27,459,234
Percentage of Wool Imported to Total imports and production	.200	.179	.142	.206	.169
of Total imports and production Percentage of Clothing Wool to Total	.061	.038	.081	.048	.033
imports Percentage of Combing Wool to Total	.302	.214	.217	.236	.197
imports	.064	.036	.026	.051	.057
Percentage of Carpet Wool to Total imports.	.63	.78	75.5	71.2	.74.4
Average Value of all Wools imported Duty paid on Value of Clothing wool imported Duty University	07.2c	06.1c 25 e	16 4c 06 0c 22.2c 12.5c		22.2c
	PER CEN T.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Percent. of Duty to Value on Clothing Wools imported	54.7	50	56.8	45	45.
imported	40.2	87.2	37	33	32.
Percent. of Duty to Value paid on Woolens imported	67.7	68,2	68.5	66,3	67.
Percent. of Duty to Value of all Wool and Woolens imported	60.5	61.4	63.8	58	60.2

The figures show that during the year preceding June 30th, 1883, there was a marked falling off in the importation of wool, compared with two years next preceding it, which is accounted for by the agitation of a revision of the tariff during the first session of the 47th Congress, which resulted in the creation of the tariff commission, and led people to be lieve that a revision would be made, and that a revision meant a reduction of existing duties. Importers bought no more than seemed to them necessary to supply their trade, and especially was this true after the 1st of March, 1883, when the act was passed which did not take effect until July 1st following. After the law became operative importations were largely

bers, as to what should be the minimum weight of carcass and fleece, and some other points of general excellence to be considered worthy of a record? That a ram which at one year old, did

That a ram which at one year old, did not weigh a certain amount, shear a certain weight of fleece, and have fair covering, and other general points of excellence, should be considered unworthy to remain on the Association Register. This plan will be likely to meet opposition from men who have known some ram or yearling to eventually become an excellent sheep, and that a small insignificant lamb with good pedigree is worth more than a better lamb with an indifferent pedigree, all of which have more or less force; but where you have known one less force; but where you have known one runty yearling to grow into a desirable sheep you have known one hundred to hold their own as runts to the end of their worthless existence. And no matter their worthless existence. And no matter how strong blooded a ram may be, or how good stock he may produce as the immediate result of breeding him, if he is notably under size, or lacks in weight of fleece, or is defective in form or covering, he should not be used. His very strength of breeding will insure the transmission of his defects as surely as his good qualities, and though they may not show strongly, in his immediate produce they are sure to crop out sooner or later. It may sure to crop out sooner or later. It may be urged that it would be difficult and expensive to enforce such a rule. While I believe the time is coming when this Association will be to the trouble and expense to enforce a similar rule, it may not be wise to it now, but it can certainly fix the standard for the assistance and guidance of its members. There are other questions to which reference might be made, but I refrain. I realize that some of the recommendations made may appear radical, but this is an age of progress, and measures more or less radical will be found necessary to keep us even with the procession. But as the Association of the acknowledged leading Western State in acknowledged leading Western State in Merino sheep breeding, we should not be content to keep even, we should be ahead. A long pedigree or a pedigree tracing back to distinguished flecks, or the fact that they are pure Atwood, or pure Rich, or pure anything else, will not long avail anything in the absence of indvidual excellence, and the only way to obtain individual excellence, is not to breed those sheep which have serious defects, no matter how gbod their pedigree may be. We ter how good their pedigree may be. We should so man age our Association that a should so manage our Association that a certificate of record in its register should not only be a guarantee of purity of blood, but of individual excellence as well. If we do not adopt some such measures now, other Associations will, and we shall be compelled to adopt them to keep up. If we adopt them now others will be sure to toilow of tail behind. We are in too far now to look back; and unlike most of the breeders of the older States our breeders divide their attention between sheep and other business, but if between sheep and other business, but if we ever convince western buyers that sheep raised in Michigan are worth as much as though raised in Vermont or New Vork, it will be a support or the state of t York, it will require true western push and enterprise to accomplish and maintain it. Rules and methods more or less radiselves must be adopted and the sheep them-selves must be at least their equal in every respect. As the breeders of the older States breed better sheep than the breeders of Spain, from whom they were

those from whom we purchased. Upon motion of Secretary Dean, the President appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Ball, Fellows and the Pedigree Committee to revise the rules of the Association.

btained, it should be our aim to excel

Mr. S. B. Hammond moved that a committee of three be appointed upon the President's address, which was adopted, and Messrs. S. B. Hammond, J. Evarts Smith and Alonzo Sessions appointed as such committee.

H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, opened a disgained by keeping up our connection National Association held at St. Louis in June last, and spoke of the change of he did not want any more of them. sentiment shown by the delegates there in regard to the action of the Association the previous year, when such antagonism had been shown to the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers. He favored keeping up the connection with the National Wool Growers' Association.

He was followed by Messrs. Wm Ball, D. P. Dewey, Charles Fellows, and John T. Rich, the latter having been called out by a request from Mr. Fellows to explain the position of affairs in the 48th Congress, and the reasons that had led to the revision of the tariff of 1867 on wools. Mr. Rich said that if parties would remember the feeling that pervaded the county previous to the assembling of the 48th Congress, it would not require much explana tion as to the reason why there was a general revision of the tariff. The feeling had been strong for revision in the 47th Congress, and the people were clamoring for a reduction of what they called war taxes. The 47th Congress finally appointed a commission to travel over the country and report its conclusions. They invited arguments from every one, so that both sides might be heard, and from the information thus gained the commission resolved to report in favor of a general reduction. The Ways and Means Committee of the House reported in favor of the measure. The reduction was a general one, and on wool it was thought would amount to three cents per lb.; but it has some flocks, and other breeders' culls be better than my selects. I would like to know if each breeder is to have a standard of his own, or does the Association would put off. It was simply a measure of expediency, and believed then to be the best thing that could be done under the surrounding circumstances. Mr. Delano, of Ohio, with some men from that State, in-

sisted that the reduction would ruin the wool-growers of Ohio and Pennsylvania; but the great majority thought it would not have as much effect as it did.

Mr. Fellows suggested that if Messrs. Markham and Garland had sent in a separate report protesting against the reduction on wool, perhaps the measure would not have passed.

Mr. Rich said it would have been impossible to get separate action on such a bill.

Mr. Sessions asked if Mr. Delano had remained away from Washington would of Congress? Mr. Rich replied that it would not have

nade a particle of difference. Mr. D. P. Dewey-Had there been no National Wool Growers' Association would it have made any difference?

Mr. Rich-Its existence did not affect results; but it undoubtedly strengthened the hands of its friends. Mr. Dewey-Would you consider it

worth while to keep up our relations with the National Wool Growers' Association? Mr. Rich thought it would. Mr. Hinds favored the Association's re-

taining its connection with the National

Association. Mr. Welch said he was in sympathy with the position taken by Mr. Delano, which was that the tariff of 1867 should be restored. If we sit still they will keep cutting down the tariff until nothing remains. We must meet this thing fairly and squarely. Our flocks are being killed off, and there will be less wool grown in

years previous. Two or three others expressed their views, the majority favoring a union of all interests in fighting further reduction, when Mr. J. D. Studley offered the follow-

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that our connection with the National Wool Growers' Association should be maintained.

On motion of Mr. Ball the motion was referred to the special committee who had in charge the President's message. Adjourned till Wednesday morning at

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION. President Rich called the meeting to

rder. Mr. Ball presented a paper on "The Relations of the Wool-Grower to the Woolen Manufacturer." The paper is quite lengthy, and will be given entire in a succeeding issue. He took strong ground against keeping poor animals in a flock simply because they had a long pedigree. They must grow wool hereafter, not grease.

Mr. Sessions said he endorsed what Mr. Ball said in regard to the individual characteristics of his breeding flock. Some of the worst sheep he ever saw were animals with long pedigrees. The use of such sheep had depreciated the value of Michigan wool, which would sell for as much as Ohio if the use of worthless rame did not prevent it. He objects to oily, wrinkly sheep, with short fleeces.

Mr. Welch thought the fault was largely with the farmers. They purchased poor rams because they were cheap, and as a matter of course the stock cussion on the subject of "What can be from them was not good. He knew a number of those in his neighborhood, who with the National Wool-Growers' Asso- had tried long-stapled, dry-fleeced rams, ciation." He gave a verbal report of what and he knew it had not proved a success was done at the last annual meeting of the with them. He had experienced great damage in his flock from their use, and

D. P. Dewey opened the discussion upon the topic.

He began by saying we should have a good pedigree as a foundation for a flock. as we cannot breed a pedigree but can breed an animal. We should put ourselves on record as culling out our flocks. and not send out anything which will not prove a useful animal. It would be a radical position for this Association to take. to decide upon culling out ten per cent. of the increase of the registered flocks but he thought it would be a splendid thing for it to make such a start. If some one breeder among us had started ten years ago to cull out ten per cent. of his flock every year, there is no question but what we would pay more for stock from such a flock than from another of equal merit originally, but which had not been culled out.

Mr. Bailey asked Mr. Dewey what should be done with the culls? Sell them to those who had grade flocks, or to new beginners?

Mr, Dewey said he did not believe in sending out anything that was not a good representative animal, even if it was to go into a grade flock. The best of our animals have defects, and the tail ends of our flocks must have those which would be a serious damage to the purchaser.

Mr. Irving Ball-I would like to know what standard we would adopt in culling. My culls might be thought good sheep in

then only grades, and would be classed as such. The Hereford breeders were adopting this rule, and he favored it. The 90 per cent. he thought would be more valuable than the entire lot not culled.

Mr. Wm. Ball said he supposed he had always culled at least 10 per cent. from his flock; but he did not believe it was possible to have any such system carried out by this Association. He and Mr. Dewey then engaged in a discussion over pedigrees as indicative of the value of a sheep, in which Mr. Ball took radical ground against quoting long pedigrees. it have had any influence upon the action | which he said were a poor thing to de-

pend on. Mr. A. Sessions said he thought the policy of sacrificing 10 per cent of our flocks would result in getting a better class of sheep on the register of the Association. He believed it would be perfectly legitimate for this Association to refuse to register 10 per cent. of the increase of its flocks; but he should always do his own culling. Could not permit any one else to do it. He always culled every year, in September, and would counsel culling even in grade flocks.

At this point the Committee on the President's Address announced that they were ready to report, and on motion of Mr. Hinds they were permitted to do so. Their report was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—Your committee to whom was refered the subject matter of the President's address, would report that they have had the same under consideration, and most heartily endorse the suggestions made in it. They find two points in the recommendations which in their judgment, should receive definite action at this time, viz.: That of Michigan this year than for a number of definite action at this time, viz.: That of returning to the Secretary the numbers of non-breeding ewes; and second, the establishing of a standard of weights of carcass and fleece, etc., in rams as conditions of registration. But inasmuch as these subjects would necessarily tend to a protracted discussion, and thus prolong the session, we would recommend that they be postponed until the next annual meeting, and be made a part of the programme for that meeting. All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. B. HAMMOND.

S. B. FAMMOND. J. EVARTS SMITH. A. SESSIONS.

Report adopted. The same committee, to whom had also

been referred the resolution offered by Mr. J. D. Studley, reported as follows: Your committee to whom was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Studley have had the same under careful con-sideration, and while we are of the opinion that the past action of the National Wool-Growers' Association may not have wool-Growers Association may not have been at all times the wisest, we would not be willing to throw away all the possible benefits to be derived from asso-ciation; and we would therefore recom-mend that the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association continue its con-nection with the National Wool-Growers Association, and strive by all means to part of the members of the National Association so necessary to successful action.
S. B. HAMMOND.
J. EVARTS SMITH.

Mr. [Hinds moved that the resolutions adopted one year ago, defining the policy of this Association with regard to other organizations, and which had been read by the secretary, be re-adopted. The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted. The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The interests of wool-growers, sheep breeders and the manufacterers of wool are inseparably connected so far as National legislation is concerned;

Resolved, By the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association. that we invite the earnest co-operation of sheep breeders' and wool-growers' associations of the various States, the National Wool-Growers' Association. Growers' Association, the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers and all others interested in the great wool industry of this country, to unite with us in all honorable means to induce Congress all honorable means to induce Congress to maintain and strengthen if need be the barriers against the importation of cheap foreign wool and woolens on the basis of the resolution adopted at the joint convention of wool-growers and manufactures held in Syracuse in 1865, which read as follows:

as follows:

"Resolved, That as the two branches of agriculture and manufacturing industry represented by the woolen interest involve largely the labor of the country, whose productiveness is the basis of National prosperity, sound policy requires such legislative action as shall place them on equal footing and give them equal encouragement and protection in competing with the accumulated capital and low wages of other countries."

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to cause the above resolution to be printed and a copy sent to each of the officers of the National Wool Growers' Association, of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, of the various State Associations of sheep breeders and wool-provers and others who may be interest. growers, and others who may be interested in the wool product.

Adjourned until 1.30 P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION Meeting called to order by President

The committee upon revision of the changes recommended were read separ-

ately and adopted. [We will publish the amended rules hereafter.] The Secretary's salary was fixed at \$300 Trijintje, with a butter record of 18 for the ensuing year. The Association then proceeded to the

election of officers for the ensuing year,

The question of holding one or more State shearings was next taken up. After a long discussion it was finally decided to have three, the points selected and the dates being as follows: Ann Arbor, April 14 and 15; Flint, April 20 and 21; Kalamazoo, April 22 and 23. The rules in force at the last shearing were re-adopted.

The convention then adjourned.

Meeting of the Beard of Directors.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the evening at the Hudson House. A committee of one was selected to scale the sheep shorn. Mr. S. C. Lombard was chosen for that purpose.

A committee of one at each point was selected to look after the details of the shearing and secure proper accommodations. Mr. A. A. Wood was selected for Ann Arbor, Mr. D. P. Dewey for Flint, and Mr. S. B. Hammond for Kalamazoo.

A standard was adopted for the animals whose shearing records are to appear in the next volume of the Register. It is as follows: Yearling ewes not less than 12 lbs.; two year old ewes, not less than 15 lbs.; Yearling rams, not less than 14 lbs.; two year old rams, not less than 20 lbs.; rams three years old or over, not less than 25 lbs. All fleeces going on record are to be placed in the hands of a committee to be scoured, and the scoured weight reported also.

AT THE SINCLAIRVILLE STOCK FARM.

A Magnificent Herd of Holstein Cattle owned by B. B. Lord & Son, Sinclairville, Chantaugua Co. N. Y.

While on a tour through the western part of the State of New York we planned to visit the Sinclairville Stock Farm, owned by B. B. Lord & Son and see the herd of Holstein cattle kept there that have a high reputation throughout the country. We took the morning train on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley and Pittsburg railroad at Dunkirk which took us at a slow pace over a rough road that after leaving the lake coast a few miles, winds around through narrow valleys, along hillsides and over chasms, where it seems that nature, during the mighty upheavals of the prehistoric age, did not finish her work in a very graceful manner. Arriving at Sinclairville we find that it is a thriving village, situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, surrounded by verdant hills that in summer afford arich supply of succulent grasses. The country around is well adapted to dairying, and the farmers there follow the business with success. Reaching the residence of the Messrs. Lord we were accorded a hearty velcome and a regal entertainment while

We were much interested in looking over their herd of Holsteins. Although they did not buy their first lot until 1879. their business increased rapidly from the beginning and they have imported in all over one thousand head. The herd numbers about one hundred head at present and there is not an inferior animal in the lot. As we glanced over the cattlein the long rows of stalls we could readily see that the selections had been made by one skilled in the business; for the judging of the capabilities of a cow from external appearance is not mere guess work, but an art acquired by continued practice. The Messrs. Lord have extensive experience with dairy cattle and in handling Holsteins, and those who buy stock of them get the benefit of their experience. At the head of the herd stands

the matchless Barrington (278) N. H. B., 2103 H. H. B., a bull of 2,200 lbs. weight and in general appearance (being of light color) will call up visions of ancient Shorthorns, being well developed and symmetrical, thick and deep at the heart and crops, has a cylindrical body, and is well filled in the twist. His services are held at \$100, and his owners have twice refused \$3,000 for him. Many of his get while calves have sold for \$500 each. In this herd is the dam of Barrington,

the unsurpassed Hamming 3851 H. H. B., with a milk record of 99 pounds in a single day. Her dam has a record of 90 pounds, and the dam of her sire a record of 881 pounds in a day, and a butter record of 201 pounds in seven days. The dam of the sire of Barrington has a milk record of 86 pounds in a single day and a butter record of 13 pounds 9 ounces in seven days. Hamming is a cow of great size, has a rather fine head, thin neck, but thick and deep at the chest, a large abdomen, broad hind-quarters, a matchless rules of the Association reported, and the | milk mirror or escutcheon, a large udder, not meaty, and milk veins nearly one inch in diameter.

Among other notables in the herd is pounds and 9 ounces in seven days in the month of February, and has this season raised her milk record to 95 pounds in a single day; Jennie B. 3d, with a milk

LONGFELLOW AS A SIRE.

In summing up the results of the last season's racing, it appears that Longfellow stands near the head of winning sires. The performance of his get is a lesson which breeders of all classes of stock may well study. A horse of the highest breeding himself, he maintained the honor of the blood he represented in many a hard fought battle on the turf. He started in 16 races, and won 14 of them. One of those he lost was the one in which he broke down, caused by the breaking of his shoe, one part of which struck his leg, outting it to the bone. His competitor was Harry Bassett, whom he had previously beaten and would have done so again barring that accident. After his breaking down he was put in the stud by his owner and breeder, Mr. John Harper, of Kentucky, now dead. He is now owned by Mr. F. B. Harper, a nephew. For some years he was rather neglected, and did not get many good mares, but some of his colts showing up well, this gradually changed, and he is now regarded as one of the greatest of living sires. He has produced a number of excellent horses and a few that can be called great, such as Freeland, Leonatus and Flora. The first named of these, Freeland, started in 13 races the past season, was first eight times, second three times and third once, winning \$23,615. The get of Longfellow this season won \$64,194. In some of his races Freeland was clearly out of condi-

Longfellow was a great racehorse himself, and his sire, imported Leamington, was one also. His dam was Nantura, the grand-dam of the great Ten Brock. Longfellow, in the race for the Saratoga cup in 1871, when he beat Kingfisher, ran the first mile in 1:40, the best time on record and only surpassed since by Ten Brock's 1:391. He was a winner, bred from winmers on both sides, and is producing winners. This is the rule in breeding, although the science has not yet been brought to a point where there will not be many exceptions.

Longfellow is described as a very large brown horse, standing 16 hands 34 inches, and a model in form, weighing in full flesh nearly 1,300 lbs. He was foaled in 1867, and although 18 years old is yet in splendid form and bids fair to do service for a number of years.

OVERFEEDING OF DRAFT HORSES.

The overfeeding of draft horses for exhibition purposes, which is being carried to a pernicious extent in this country, is beginning to attract the attention of those interested in the Clydesdale in Scotland. It is a fruitful cause of damage to the breeding powers of the animals, thereby entailing loss upon their owners and those who avail themselves of their services. How a reform is going to be inaugurated in the system of overfeeding show animals it is difficult to see. Fat, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and so long as fat animals are allowed in the ring, just so long will they carry off that they were as unwieldy as elephants. are readers of the MICHIGAN FARMER. The owner would be asked by some of the crowd always surrounding the biggest and fattest horse, how much he weighed, and if it was in the neighborhood of a ton it settled everything in the eyes of the spectators. If it had been a bullock fitted for the block this would have been all right; but in the case of a stallion whose whole value depends entirely upon his breeding qualities, it was all wrong. There is no disposition to find fault with a horse simply because he is large and weighs heavy; but the weight should be made up of bone and muscle in the case of a breeding animal, not fat. Fat is dead animal tissue, and when present in too large amounts the animal is really in a state bordering upon disease. The produce of such animal, as a rule cannot be as sound, healthy and vigorous as if its sire was a well developed anima in fair flesh. Let those who are interest ed in draft stock in Michigan, and who have foresight sufficient to see the natural result the present system must have upon the future of their business, think out way of remedying this evil. If not, in a few years the present demand for large draft horses will most assuredly cease, from the failure of their offspring to mee the expectations of those who have bred to them.

Horse Gossip.

URBANA BELLE, 2:20%, has been purchase by Mr. Wm. Rocksfeller, of New York City. for \$5,000, and will be driven on the road by her new owner.

THE only surviving colts of Goldsmith Maid are the stallion Stranger and the filly Rosebud, the latter being named after the daughter of Budd Doble, who trained and drove the mar during her turf career.

THE Bural Canadian is responsible for the following idea: "As the Clydesdales trace back their origin, on one side to Flanders, and as the progenitors of the Percheron were supposed to have come originally from the same vince, it is not impossible that there is kindred blood flowing in the veins of these great rival breeds."

Tue Minnesota Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders held a meeting last week, and elected the old officers, with Com-Acro Ritteon as President. It was resolved to fix the nativity of the foals at the place of fealing instead of stallion service. This action is directly opposed to the action of the North-western Breeders at the Chicago meeting.

THE London Live Stock Journal says: "Gray is a color which is promising to become fashmong draft horse breeders. The gray haran be it noted, is the favorite horse of art, siso of the general public, and we would like to see it better esteemed in the show-ring. ecial prises should be given for horses of ecial colors, such as blue-roans and grays, order to encourage breecess to institute

families of such. The gray is always stylish,

THE Chicago Tribune says: "The Chicago Horseman is at a loss to know whether fine horses or cattle pay best. If the question is whether racing or trotting horses pay better than pedigreed cattle of Shorthorn, Hereford, and Angus blood of beef cattle, or Jersey Guernsey, Ayrshire or Holstein among dairy cattle, there is no doubt but cattle carry the palm. If draft horses and fine driving or light and heavy coach horses are meant, it might be an open question.

THE first annual meeting of the Ohio Asso ciation of Trotting Horse Breeders was held at Cleveland December 9th, and was well attend ed. Six new stakes were offered—for two year olds, three year olds, four year old mares and geldings, four year old stallions, 2:35 class stallions, and free-for-all stallions—each to close Feb. 1; \$50 entrance, \$200 added, to be trotted at the Cleveland fall meeting, which year, \$50 entrance, \$200 added, was also offered. It closes Feb. 1, and is to be trotted in the fall of 1888. The rules were amended so that hereafter only members can make entries and so that no distance will be recognized in were elected and the following officers chosen President, C. F. Emery, Cleveland; Vice President, L. G. Delano, Chillicothe; Treasurer, H. P. Wade, Jefferson; Secretary, W. B Fasig, Cleveland; Members of Executive Committee-D. W. Thomas, Parisville: L. G. De lano, Chillicothe, and H. P. Wade, Jefferson Board of Censors-Prof. T. Armstrong Mount Vernon; J. T. Riddle, Ravenna; F. B. Williams, Cleveland, S. B. Perkins, Cleveland: S. Toomey, Canaldover.

Use the boss Zinc and Leather Interfering Boots and Collar Pads. They are the best.



CORN IN MICHIGAN.

A Report From Cass County.

JONES, Dec. 14, 1885. To the Editor of the Michigan Farm

I saw in the issue of the FARMER of Dec. 8th, the request of J. Dimon, to hear from the farmers of Michigan on the subject of raising corn. I herewith give briefly our method of raising corn. The kind of soil is always to be taken into consideration first. Our land is a heavy clay loam, having once been covered with heavy timber, and is quite rolling. Would plow eight to ten inches deep, harrow the ground well, "cross off" three feet eight inches each way, and plant from the 5th to the 15th of May, the season, weather and condition of the ground to be taken into consideration. We have planted as early as the 1st, and this year as late as the 17th of May, and had equally as good corn this year as when we planted on the 1st of May. As to the kind of corn I would only raise the eight-rowed yellow when obliged to plant very late, and on either very light soil, or else for first crop after clearing, but will say that for early feeding or "hogging down" it is an excellent variety. The corn which we raise here is known

it is the best corn for Michigan. The above is respectfully submitted to Very truly,

SUBSCRIBER.

rows on the cob, and the ear is ten to

twelve inches in length, and is not of the

"gourd seed" kind, and I would say that

The Best Kind for Mentealm County. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I saw in the last issue of your valuable kind of corn was considered the best wishes the farmers of Michigan; to exgrow. I, for one, would say by my experience the medium eight-rowed yell ow or the eight-rowed white glaze, or smut is earlier. I have raised it for sixteen years and find it the earliest of all. Two years ago when we had an early frost here in Michigan, the white smut nose was ripened nearly all sound, when all other kinds were nearly all soft Nearly all of the farmers here in Mont. calm County grow the dent corn: the con. sequences are nearly all soft oorn this year. I grow the white smut and vellow. and some dent, but mostly white. I would not depend on the dent alone, for the seasons are too short here in Michigan for it to get ripe one year out of three Let us hear from other brother farmers J. B. CASE.

Experience in Lenawee County. LENAWES JUNCTION, Dec. 15, 1885.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have read the letter of Mr. J. Dimon in your issue of the 8th inst., asking the farmers of Michigan to express their views on the best varieties of corn to raise in this State, one year with another;

GREENVILLE.

and though I do not count myself very good authority, I trust it will do no harm to give my experience for the last few years, as I have experimented a good deal with the different varieties, for the purpose of finding out just what Mr. Dimon asks for. The first great point to gain in this

county, has been to get a variety early enough to insure its ripening, even with an unfavorable season. The failure of the corn crop of 1888 i

not forgotten, and this last year just closed came near being like it, for a large percentage of our corn of 1885 is "soft corn."

The second important point is a variety that will yield the most pounds of shelled corn with the other quality. I have just put to as good a test as I can, four varieties of field corn, having in view the two points mentioned above, viz: The

eight-rowed early yellow corn. I planted all them about the 25th of

isolated as I could to prevent mixing. .

early and very prolific. It yielded for me bushels of ears of sound corn to the acre. The Aldorman dent is a new variety of yellow dent corn, good size, and plant-

ed the same day as the White Cap, was ripe even with it, and yielded close to 100 bushels of ears to the acre. The Leaming I found fully fifteen to twenty days later, but as the frost held off very late in our county it ripened fairly well: about 60 per cent of it was fit to crib, and yielded me with the same

care as the others and all else equal, 127 bushels of ears to the acre, all told. The eight-rowed yellow I found ripe in August, but as I only planted a small patch of this I did not get at the yield per acre in ears, but will say for it that it was ripe so early, that planted by the side of the Leaming, it did not mix at all, and

beautiful. To satisfy myself as to the second point, I took a bushel of ears and weighed it, of the Aldorman dent, and found it to be just 424 lbs. I then put into the pasket just the same number of pounds of ears of each of the others, and then shelled each and weighed the shelled corn, thus showing just the amount of cob for each thrown away. The following is the result:

From these figures it will be seen that these are all good varieties of corn, and I have concluded to hold to two at least of them for another year's trial, viz., the Aldorman dent and the White Cap. And if it should happen that next spring is favorable for early planting, I may put in a small piece of the Leaming, but although it vields the most bushels, and equal to any in shelled corn, I would not dare risk it for all sessons as they run, unless perhaps it might be improved by selecting the earliest and most perfect ears each year for seed, an experiment I

should like to make.

The eight-rowed yellow I shall keep ready to plant in when worms or any other cause make it necessary.

I have raised the White Cap for a good many years, the Aldorman dent for three years, the others only this last year. I believe the two former are either or both safe and very prolific varieties. The Leaming has only the one fault, that of being too late a variety to rely upon, one year with another.

Oakland County Experience. Вининонам, Dec. 9, 1885.

To the Editor of the Michiga . Farmer. In an article on corn growing by J. Dimon, he calls on farmers to name the best variety of seed corn. It was something upon which I wished to write, and will take this occasion.

Through good report and evil report, have persisted in raising the medium sized red cobbed dent, for it is nice when you get it. In looking back the last ten years, how many good crops of sound, first class corn have I had? Not over locally as the Ohio, has a smooth long kernel, and with eighteen to twenty-eight four.

A neighbor has been raising the King Philip all this time, and never had a "The only cure for low prices is to increase failure, and considers 125 bushels a fair average per acre, in that time. This year he planted on shares about ten acres the prizes offered. At a number of the fairs we attended the past season, draft stalliens were shown so covered with fat corn. Another neighbor planted balance tility we can hope to increase the yield, and in of field to dent at same time, and gave it doing this we can reduce the cost per better cultivation; yield 60 bushels per so as to be able to realize a profit. acre-mostly soft corn. I planted twenty acres of dent same time-vield 70 bushels one third soft. The first one's method is take much stock in carp, the "food fish" so to plant in rows three feet apart, two or paper an inquiry by Mr. J. Dimon, what three kernels in hill. Of course the seed must be good, as with any variety, to variety to grow in Michigan, he also insure success. This kind is a less drain upon the fertility of soil, and in husking press their views on the best variety to it is hard to tell which makes the larger pile, the corn or stalks. It can be handled easily, if one wishes to draw into barn or sheds for rainy days. The ears their lands with him three or four years nose, the latter the best of the two, for it are very long and cob not large. I have hence.' the seed saved in a warm room, and have piled it up like stove wood. The point I wish to make is that the climate has so changed, that it is not safe nor desirable to risk our whole crop with the dent variety; nor is it best to exhaust the soil in raising so many stalks for so little grain. The kind mentioned is valuable and most of the farmers in this vicinity will plant it the coming spring.

Yours truly, J. W. PEABODY.

Prevailing Varieties in Kent County

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Attention has been called relative to the best variety of corn to be grown in this State. The eight-rowed yellow corn has been superseded by the dent varieties The very large, late maturing dent corn has failed to mature in this township hence said variety has been quite generally discarded, and the sheep-tooth or pony-dent, mixed somewhat with a larger variety of dent corn, is preferred. How ever, some farmers prefer the pony-dent, on account of its early maturity, amount of grain and small cob. Farmers who have planted this variety of corn in 1885 have been fortunate in securing a corn crop this year. We have objected to this variety because we considered it too small; therefore we preferred to mix the sheep-tooth dent with a larger variety of corn which has given us more bushels of corn per acre.

Yours truly, J. L. B. K. VERGENNES, Mich , Dec., 1885.

Good Suggestion to Swine Growers The suggestion below is from Prof. Dodge, of the National Department of

Agriculture: There is a chance for enlargement of home consumption among the people of towns and cities whose sedentary occupation and indoor life have weakened diges White Cap dent, the Leaming, the tion and rendered fastidious and capri-Aldorman dent, and the old well known clous their alimentary preferences. The heavy hog, loaded with the carbonaceous burden of the oleaginous corn, in which May last, on a gravelly loam with clay your packers so much delight, and which subsoil, taking care to have them as well are the especial pride of the opulent Po land-China man who grows them, are not Pike's To The White Cap is a very popular largely used in competition with beef and

variety in this country, for its being mutton by a large class of the denizens of cities; they prefer a slice of delicately this year with a fair cultivation 80 cured breakfas bacon, from a carefully pastured pea-fed shoat of 200 pounds, grown in the open air between the first days of spring and the coming of winter. I would not be understood to say that a modicum of corn in the frosty autumn To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. would do them any damage, but I would have them develop a healthy muscle in pinguid without being plethoric. They the insidious and dreaded cholera. Their suspicion of morbific tendency. There ing market. are some growers and curers of such bacon who obtain prices far in advance of the begins Sept. 14. A stake for horses bred this the ears were of immense length and very everage price of pork products. There is room for many more, and a demand which | bler for nothing, as the Bronze will add is surely growing for a product which can from three to five pounds each to the be relied on by a large class of customers. A material enlargement of consumption at a substantial profit, can be made by in telligent and systematic effort in this direction.

> A Preventive of Hog Cholera. A correspondent claiming large experi ence in growing swine, contributes to one of our exchanges in Missouri his specific against the ravages of this disease as a preventive. He says: "Construct a long deep trough, and keep it supplied with strong wood ashes and slacked lime, with a reasonable amount of salt and attract this is kept up the hogs will never have cholera, as I saved mine (and I had several hundred) when my Chariton neighbors lost all they had. If farmers will pay attention to these suggestions hog cholera would disappear forever."

THE following preparation applied the surface will prevent any rusting on plows or any other metal surfaces which it is desirable to prevent from rusting: Melt one ounce of resin in a gill of linseed oil, and when hot mix with two quarts of kerosene oil. This can be kept on hand and applied in a moment with a brush or rag to the metal surface of any tool that is not going to be used for a few days, preventing any rust and saving much vexation when the time comes to use it again.

Agricultural Items.

Dr. C. A. Goessmann, of Massachusetts thinks fallowing is a wasteful process. A year's time is lost, and there is also a loss of plant food going on in a bare soft exposed to the heat and rain of summer. Many farmers combat this theory, however.

TESTING and marking sheep, to aid the lockmaster in grading his flock, so as to enable him to know which ones should be sold first, is not sufficiently practiced among flocknasters. Yet it is a system which would work great good to the sheep interest. By this method the owner always knows the value of each sheep, and this is a great advantage to him in cuiling and sorting his flocks. - Nation-

SAYS N. J. Shepherd, in the Kansas Farmer the yield. With present yields and present prices it requires good management to be able to realize a profit. We can only increase the

THE Connecticut Farmer evidently does not persistently boomed by those who have them to sell. The Farmer says: "Given a fair start, he can say the multiplication table backward in seven different languages. He is as gamey as a printing office towel, and, according to the most reliable accounts, as toothsome as a sawdust ple. But we confident ly commend him to farmers in possession of nvenient mudhole and wishing to topdress

C. O. Ellms, who read an essay on corn culture before the New England Farmers' Club, said: "Corn that is stooked makes finer and softer meal than corn that has been topped. The latter is hardened by exposure to the sun and weather. We have proved it at our mills. Last week some of my corn, one year old, was ground after corn one year top. ped; the screw was raised two threads for mine, and then made finer and softer meal. The miller said he had noticed that stooked corn always made the finest and softest meal.

THE Maryland Farmer says that Prof. Law of Cornell University, caused some cows to drink several days from a stagnant pool of water that existed in a swale, and then examined the milk and found it full of living organisms. Then the water from the pool was examined and the same little living germs were found. Then the cows were examine and they were found to be in a feverish condi tion, the result of their blood being charged with this living animalcule. Then some pure milk was taken and some of the pond water put with it, and these same germs multiplied within a few hours so as to take full possession of the milk. After this test no one can dispute that living organisms may be introduc into milk by the using of improper food and drinks. It also shows that there is a close relation between good, pure water and fine and good keeping dairy products.

W. I. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, says of the Bohemian oats business: "A cat's nine lives are milk. The mixture need not be so dry as nothing to the vitality of this swindle. It when meal is mixed with water. There has been proved to be a swindle in county is no danger that fowls will get waterafter county of Ohlo, but the next year the logged on milk. Some poulterers feed swindle would "bob up serenely" in a remote part of the State. At last it is pretty well hunted out of Ohio, but I regret to see the swindlers have gone to New York and Michi gan." Mr. Chamberlain endorses the state ments of the editor of the Chagrin Falls (O.) highly of the editor, whose work in behalf of the farmers of Ohlo was recognized by them be supplied, that they may drink when in his election to the State Legislature.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1 Clenn's Sulphur Soap heals & béautifies, 25c. GermanCornRemover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black and Brown, 80c. Pike's Toothache Brops ours in 1 Kinute, 25c. Dean's Bheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 66. Druggists.

Che Ponltry Pard.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

WESTON, Mich., Dec. 14, 1885.

There has been such an eager demand for our Bronze turkeys this fall that all cropping their own grass and securing we have to spare are sold. The people are their own forage, which should be always waking up to the fact that a good flock of abundant. They should be moderately turkeys is a source of easy revenue, being a positive benefit to the farm in clearshould die in full vigor of health, and not ing the pastures of grasshoppers and stand in constant danger of death by fatty crickets. Besides the care they cost degeneration, or asthmaticsmothering, or but very little until the middle of October, when they should be well fed so the vigor should not even allow a place to a earlier ones may be ready for Thanksgiv-

The prices of pure Bronze gobblers as advertised in the FARMER are so low that no one can afford to keep a common gobwhole flock raised. L. C. DRAKE.

Chicken Cholera.

T. B. Spalding, in the Poultry Monthly,

"I have lately been successful in saving every case of chicken cholers, and the report of one case will cover all, as cause, symptoms, treatment and cure were iden-"A fine buff cock, during his moult in

July, became stupid, ceased to associate,

stopped crowing, comb turned blue, walked weakly, soon sat down, trembled, lookthe hogs to it by slopping them there. If ed frightened, discharges were frequent, forceful, yellowish, frothy, then green, and finally white, which indicated the loss of albumen from the blood, together with mucus from the lining membrane of the bow els. Well, surely here was a case of what is called sporadic or spontaneous cholera. The case originated in my own yard from heat, moulting, and consequent debility. The cock is worth fifty dellars, and I must cure him-I did it. I put him apart in the shade, gave him fresh water with oil cake in it, and medicated him as follows: Took a biscuit, softened it in sweet milk, and Cabinet Creamery & Barrel Churn worked into it a teaspoonful of ground oyster shell, one of sulphur, with one drop of carbolic acid, and one fourth teaspoonful of ground black pepper, divided into pieces the size of a peanut with hull on, and gave one-fourth of the whole biscuit every three hours; opened his mouth and put it well down his throat in the size and shape of a peanut.

"He and five or six others thus treated got well at once. As soon as discharges improved, I fed on milk and bread, and finally on soft food. I have seen chickens devour crushed China plate and pounded glass and get well of diarrhosa from it. This led me to prescribe the ground oyster shell. I have no faith in the 'Douglas Mixture,' because it is irrational. The fowl gets too much acid, and too much iron, both of which are absolutely injurious to an inflamed intestinal mucus membrane. Iron composes only one one thousandth part of the blood, and is never indicated in inflammatory indigestion, or intestinal irritation. Instead of the Douglas Mixture, ten grains of powdered lactate or carbonate of iron, added to each ten pounds of soft food once daily, two or three large spoonfuls of ground oyster shell, or granulated bone meal, sulphur, salt and pepper, in scalded bran, scorts, and cornmeal, or crushed wheat, corn and oats, will prove vastly more rational and successful in keeping fowls healthy, or curing them if the digestion is once disordered. Above all, look out for lice.'

Fattening Poultry.

Two weeks is sufficient time in which to fatten fowls for the market. But this demands conformity to certain conditions The fowls should not have full liberty At this time it is not economy to give them opportunity for exercise. It is desirable that all the food taken should be used to make fat, not for strength of muscle. From eight to twelve may be shut in a small room together, where there will be nothing to disturb them. If the room should be partially darkened, all the better. Let the birds have complete repose; let all their powers work toward digestion. The quickly-fatted fowl is tenderest and most juicy. If no suitable room is available, a large coop may be constructed, with feeding troughs out-

It is important that the feed should be clean, sweat and abundant. For this reason it should not be placed so that they will run over it or defile it. The object is to have the birds cram themselves, sit down quietly and digest, then cram again, and so on to the end of the chapter. Now. if they are confined in a coop having a tight bottom, the place will soon become intolerably filthy. There should be openings or wide spaces in the floor that it may be cleaned often then covered with sawdust, or some other suitable litter. Kept in this condition, the fowls will take four square meals in a day.

If there should be a quarrelsome one in the lot, it should be separated from the rest. Such a fowl will prevent the others from eating to the fuli and disturb the quiet which is necessary to the rapid digestion of the food. Fighting tends to leanness. Even scolding will use up food and prevent an oily, rotund condition.

There is no better food for fattening purposes the world over than sweet. finely-ground corn meal wet up with skimmed buckwheat meal, thinking that it renders the poultry better in flavor. There is no objection to mixing one-third buckwheat meal with the corn meal, as a change. The mixture should be seasoned with a spoonful of salt each day. Fowls that have dough for their rations will not require mucn water, yet fresh, pure water should they thirst .- Kansas Farmer.

THE PINEST ALTERATIVE AND ANTI-BILIOUS nedicine on earth is Samaritan Nervine. \$1.50. "The doctors said my child-must die with Spasms. Samaritan Nervine cured him." Wm. R. Tanner, Dayton, Ohio. \$1.50, at

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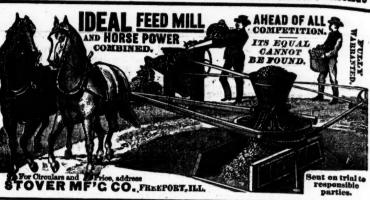
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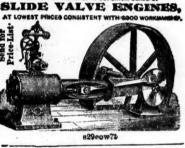
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TWO ORCHARD I

BY CLARENCE A recent letter fre correspondent states of the apple crop of of that State is ruined of the apple maggot and asks for facts con tory of and remedi princes of orchard pe

It would seem that this the simple biogra moth or apple worn onella) which for so stroyed American ap tale is of sufficient im rehearsal. The small panding scarcely half blossom end of the yo which soon hatch int worms that bore tow forming fruit and pulp about them for they leave the fruit protection, like a pro tree's bark, spin a th coon and enter the t existence. Thus they night when they eme cycle of life is con soon lay eggs for a l and die, and this se over winter in the p moths the following

The apple magget was noted twenty ye Walsh, when State inois, as occurring i but only of late year jured cultivated frui very destructive in n and west, and consid been heard this seaso The apple maggo

of a two-winged fly eggs on the apples, fr footless maggots so to the pulp. Unli larvæ they tunnel in there are often seve the fruit is comple When the fruit fal the ground and be forth the next season Year after year a fe for the codling mo

the agricultural pre contradictions by en ment among these theories that lights a attract the moths. of no use there ar real practical value, hogs and sheep to paper or cloth bands ing larvæ, and the by the arsenites-P purple. This latte practical use in th Western New York crop is reported th Michigan, Iowa, Il

other Western State For the apple m factory remedy now ing infected fruit which should be f pest appears. It nature will come or more insect enem destroyer. CHARPAIGN, Ill.

How to Plant Cuttings of hardy any time after the v ripened in the fall, s in the spring. The the wood remains o fore cutting off, the be, for from the tim the fall until they spring there is, thou than in summer, m the circulation of the condensed, conveye the extremities of parts of which cut course the more pre

the branch when it tion the surer will i the more vigorous Could we be sure entirely escape inju it might be well to tings till late in the We can't always con is to make them bef be injured.

They may be play served until spring. should be buried in put in the cellar an If planted, a dry. should be selected. one side sloping, as cuttings so that the be above the surface and press the dirt fi

It would be well some slight protect in the form of a lig or leaves, after the frozen. The cuttings are the bed the first su

ed the next fall or -Rural World. Published accoun

peach orchard o orgia, which c and contains a lar acre farm. It is sa sales netted \$11,0 the wisdom of orchards. It is tru whole time, the efficient assistants,

to his trees, but he to keep them con pruned, the fruit th on the branches, a Packed for market in the market and bring heavy loss in But the chief has statements of such 385.

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TWO ORCHARD PESTS IN BRIEF

BY CLARENCE M. WEED.

A recent letter from a Pennsylvania correspondent states that three-fourths of that State is ruined by the depredations of the apple maggot and codling moth, and asks for facts concerning the life hisprinces of orchard pests.

It would seem that all must know ere onella) which for so many years has destroyed American apples, yet the oft told tale is of sufficient importance for another rehearsal. The small brown moths, expanding scarcely half an inch, lay in the blossom end of the young apples the eggs, which soon hatch into small light colored worms that bore toward the core of the forming fruit and continue to est the pulp about them for several weeks, when they leave the fruit, find some suitable tree's bark, spin a thin, light colored cocoon and enter the third stage of insect existence. Thus they remain about a fortnight when they emerge as moths and the cycle of life is complete. The moths and die, and this second brood remains over winter in the pupa state to become moths the following spring.

The apple maggot (Trypeta Pomonella was noted twenty years ago by Benj. D. Walsh, when State Entomologist of Illinois, as occurring in wild thorn-apples but only of late years has it seriously injured cultivated fruit. Last year it was roots as may be in the way, so that in very destructive in many States, both east prostrating them, the roots and not the and west, and considerable complaint has canes shall be bent or broken. If coverbeen heard this season.

The apple maggot is the larvæ or grub of a two-winged fly which lays numerous eggs on the apples, from which the minute footless maggots soon hatch and bore into the pulp. Unlike the codling moth larvæ they tunnel in all directions, and as there are often several in a single apple, the fruit is completely honey-combed. When the fruit falls the maggots enter the ground and become pupse to come forth the next season as two winged flies. REMEDIES.

Year after year a few exploded remedies for the codling moth go the rounds of the agricultural press, despite repeated contradictions by entomologists. Prom ment among these are the ever-recurring theories that lights and sweetened liquids attract the moths. But though these are real practical value, such as the use of edly the finest of our celery was the part species; and this implies a great deal of hogs and sheep to eat fallen fruit; hay, paper or cloth bands to attract the pupating larvæ, and the spraying of the trees by the arsenites-Paris green or London purple. This latter method is now in practical use in the large orchards of Western New York, where an immense crop is reported this year, and also in Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other Western States.

For the apple maggot the only satisfactory remedy now known is that of feeding infected fruit to stock,-a practice which should be followed wherever the pest appears. It is to be hoped that nature will come to man's aid with one or more insect enem ies to prey upon this destroyer.

How to Plant Grape Cuttings.

Cuttings of hardy grapes may be made any time after the wood has become well ripened in the fall, and until the buds start in the spring. Theoretically the longer the wood remains on the parent vine before cutting off, the better the slips will be, for from the time the leaves drop in the fall until they start again the next Twig, Wealthy, Whitney's No. 20, Yelspring there is though of course much less than in summer, more or less activity in the circulation of the plant; food is being condensed, conveyed to and deposited in the extremities of the branches: those parts of which cuttings are made. Of course the more prepared food there is in the branch when it is cut off for propags. tion the surer will it be of growing and the more vigorous will be its growth.

Could we be sure that the wood would entirely escape injury during the winter it might be well to defer making the cuttings till late in the winter; but on this we can't always count, so the safest way is to make them before they are likely to be injured.

They may be planted at once or preserved until spring. If the latter, they should be buried in sawdust, sand or earth, put in the cellar and kept moist and cool. If planted, a dry, well drained location should be selected, a trench dug having

one side sloping, against which place the cuttings so that the upper eye or bud will be above the surface. Fill up the trench and press the dirt firmly around the cut-It would be well to give the cuttings

some slight protection during the winter in the form of a light covering of straw or leaves, after the ground has become

The cuttings are allowed to remain in the bed the first summer, and transplanted the next fall or spring to the vineyard. -Rural World.

A Large Peach Orchard.

Published accounts describe the great peach orchard of W. H. Parnell of Georgia, which contains 150,000 trees, and contains a large portion of a 2,000acre farm. It is said that in one year his sales netted \$11,000. Yet we question the wisdom of planting such large orchards. It is true that by devoting his whole time, the owner may, through efficient assistants, give good cultivation to his trees, but he would find it difficult to keep them constantly and properly pruned, the fruit thinned as it should be on the branches, and well assorted and packed for market; and any irregularity in the market and in supplying it, might | moisture, as well as for capillary attracbring heavy loss instead of large profits. But the chief harm in publishing the and vegetables carry on a curious chem-

neglected orchards are seen, which bear fruit of second or poor quality. The greatest profits have always been derived these unsightly barrens into an attractive from plantations of moderate size, which have received the very best care, and given the finest crops, selling at the highest price. Mr. Dykeman of South of the apple crop of the eastern portion Haven, Mich., sold \$20,900 worth of peaches in one season, from a much smaller orchard, but he pruned, thinned the fruit, and gave the very best culture. tory of and remedies for these rival Fruit-raising is thus made a more reputable business, and consumers are able to appreciate its excellent and delicious this the simple biography of the codling products much better than when they see trees, a pleasure that never cloys but moth or apple worm (Carpocapsa Pom- only that which is badly grown and of poor quality.

vestment.

ropean larch, ferns, pines, and various

other trees, have taught him what a pecu-

liar pleasure there is in the parentage of

crease from year to year. Mr. Russell is

illustrating to our farmers how to plant,

what to plant, and, what is still more im-

Injurious Insects in America.

agriculture, which is essentially the en-

couragement and cultivation in large

tracts of one species of plant to the exclu-

weeds, has given exceptional facilties for

encouraged. many others have been un-

wittingly imported from other countries;

for it is a most significant fact that the

American agriculture are importations

from Europe. Thus, in addition to the

The losses occasioned by insects injuri-

ous to agriculture in the United States

are in the aggregate enormous, and Prof.

it affects. He must also study it in rela-

tions to other animals. Indeed, its whole

environment must be considered, especial

ly in connection with the farmer's wants,

the natural checks which surround it, and

the methods of culture that must affect it.

The babits of birds, the nature and devel-

such as fungi, the bearing of meteorology,

knowledge that a study of all these bear-

Dalmatia, is the deadliest foe of insects,

especially in the powder from the dried

and pulverized flowers. The powder, sold

under various names by druggists, was

chiefly used against household pests, how-

ever, and though Mr. C. Willemot, as

early as in 1857, in France, and Mr. Wil-

liam Saunders, in 1879, in Canada, tried

it in powder form on some that are injur-

ious to plants, its importance as a field in-

secticide did not appear till 1880, when

Prof. Riley discovered that it could be

The Department of Agriculture obtain-

ed and distributed considerable quanti-

ties of pyrethrum seed, and it is now

grown in large quantities in California.

The plants are sent east and ground into

have no effect on the higher animals, but

room have a toxic influence, intensifying

showed that the animal was made sick

and was affected in the locomotive organs

mechanical ingenuity.

used in liquid solution.

these introduced foreigners.

Dr Fitch-once declared America to be

portant, that it will pay to plant.

grows with their growth.

Protecting Blackberries.

The Country Gentleman in answer to a correspondent's inquiry, says:

" Different kinds of protection may be employed, varying with the severity of labor, gives a balance on the right side of the winters and with the hardiness of the varieties. When the winters are not very severe, merely prostrating the canes on the ground and holding them with bricks protection, like a projecting piece of the or sticks of wood placed upon them, may be sufficient; for colder winters, a covering with evergreen branches will suffice, making this covering light or heavy according to the degree of expected cold. A still more secure protection is a coversoon lay eggs for a late brood of worms ing of a few inches of earth. In order to enable the canes to lie flat, cut off the side branches within an inch or two of the canes along on each side of the row, or on the two sides of the bushes. Bend them sion of others, which we denominate over at right angles with the row, after the tops of the canes have been cut off. the multiplication of such insects as nat-Before laying down, loosen the earth with urally feed on such plants. In addition a fork about the roots, cutting off such to this inevitable increase of species thus ed with earth, replace the canes next spring in an erect position as soon as the weather will admit."

Tiles for Celery.

Experience confirms the decided merit and convenience of a piece of common earthenware drain pipe to guide and save the stems of celery and secure their perfect blanching. The mere setting over C. V. Riley says that they have been varthe growing plant of a short piece-a foot lously estimated at from \$300,000,000 to long or less, and three or four inches in \$400,000,000 annually. It will never be calibre, according as the sort is dwarf or possible to fully protect our crops from large-at once supersedes all the tedious | the ravages of the many species that inand unpleasant work of handling and juriously affect them; but it is the aim banking up. Less room is needed be. of the economic entomologist to prevent tween rows, and the condition of the as much of the loss as possible and at the stems is visible at any time on merely very least expense. To do so effectually, lifting up the pipe a little. If snails at- the chief knowledge required is of an tack it they are easily seen and picked entomological nature, i. c. the full life off, or treated with pyrethrum. Decid- history and habits of the different of a row so piped with some pieces broken in drain laying.

It has not a mark of rust or insect bite; every stem was whole, clean and parallel, ous; and the ability to distinguish beand when freshly exposed looked almost tween friend and foe is of the first imlike polished ivory. Abroad they use portance in coping with the latter, for it glass cylinders to shape cucumbers; it is a notorious fact that the farmer often seems much more worth while to have a does more harm than good by destroying few dozen of these opaque, strong pipes the former ln his blind efforts to save his specially made for the celery. They crops. won't rot nor easily break, can be kept outdoors near where wanted all the season through, will last indefinitely, and, as heavy tile will keep its erect position well, rows of them look well in the garden topped by the graceful leaves. If any tilemakers make such pipes they should work, must possess not merely a knowladvertise them " for celery."-N. Y. Tri-

Hardy Fruits in Illinois. State Horticultural Society, gives the following list of fruits which have proved hardy in Northern Illinois, as derived from the correspondence of competent persons in each county: Apples-Duchess, Snow, Red Astrachan, Willow low Bellflower, Tetofsky, Tallman Sweet, Westfield Seeknofurther, Sops of Wine, Salome. Pears-Flemish Beauty, Anjou, Tyson. Nearly all cherry trees are reported killed by the last severe winter with the exception of a few English Morellos. Of orchard trees, 15 per cent. are reported in good condition, 10 per cent fair, and 75 per cent. "unsatisfactory." In the central and southern por tions of the State, the trees have fared better, and some popular varieties, which will not endure the north, are fairly hardy, such as Ben Davis, Winesop and Rambo, among apples; Seckel and Duchess among pears, and Early Richmond and Mayduke cherries.

Reclamation of Barrens

Prof. B. G. Northrup, in an address be fore the American Forestry Congress related the following:

An interesting, and so far successful experiment in reclaiming barrens by tree planting was begun eight years ago by Mr. H. G. Russell, at East Greenwich, R. powder, a mill at Byfield, Mass., having I., on an arm of Narragansett Bay. I ground large amounts. The death dealhave recently visited this forest planta- ing property is a volatile oil which acts tion to learn Mr. Russell's methods and only by contact, and its action on many their results. His previous attempts to larvæ is marvellous, the smallest quanticultivate this land were failures, "for ty in time paralyzing and ultimately killevery dollar expended in trying to fer- ing. Its influence in the open air is tilize for crops I could not get a return of evanescent, in which respect it is far inten cents," said Mr. Russell. Here are ferior to the arsenical products; but being now over 200 acres of planted trees, more perfectly harmless to plants it can frethan 500,600 of them having been "set quently be used on vegetables when the out," and, besides, many bushels of more poisonous substances would be acorns, chestnuts, and other nuts or tree dangerous. Pyrethrum is supposed to seeds, bave been planted in the fields where they are to grow. Sixty acres of that is a mistake, as my own recent ex this land was a worthless and unsightly perience is that the fumes in a closed 'sand blow" drifting before the winds. sweeping over these barren reaches. At sleep and inducing stupor; while theexfirst these waving sands could be held in periment of Prof. A. Graham Bell, with place only by brush or other rubbish till | the powder copiously rubbed on a dog, the thickly planted trees fastened them with their intertwining rootlets or dropping and decaying foliage. Though dry very much as insects are. I see no reaon the top, these sand plains were moist son why pyrethrum could not be grown a little below the surface by reason of re- in California, brought eastward, pulver; tention of rain water and evaporation ized and sold very much cheaper than is from the lower strata and by capillary attraction. The finer the grains of sand, the greater is its capacity for retaining

tion. The radiates and rootlets of trees

Tobacco water and tobacco smoke have statements of such extended business is stry in their underground laboratory, A recent advance in its use is by vaporiz-

animal life.

the stimulus it gives to others to plant more largely than can be properly attended to, and hence the reason that so many and beauty.

disintegrating stones and sand and transing. The vapor of nicotine is most effect, safest to supply a little, on account of use in destroying insects wherever it can be confined, as in greenhouses. Thus the While Mr. Russell's primary motive was boiling of tobacco in such a greenhouse not pecuniary profit, but to transform is as effectual as, and less injurious to the plants than, the older methods of syringforest and form extensive wind-breaks to ing a decoction, or of fumigation by burnshelter his estate of nearly 700 acres, he log; while experience by Mr. William Saunders at the Department of Agriculfeels sure of the success of this grand experiment and expresses his confidence ture during several summers shows that from such shipments were cited: that it will in time be a remunerative inthe vapor gradually arising from tobacco tems strewn on the ground and regularly It has been to him a great and growing moistened is likewise effectual. - Amerienjoyment. These thriving fields of Eucan Cultivater.

Horticultural Notes.

SULPHUR is a good remedy for the tomato rot, which is caused by a minute fungus. The Mr. Russell's plantation is a sort of forest school for Rhode Island and New England. At a fair valuation present

and prospective of his plant tion, the ac-SUMMER pruning of grapes consists in pinchcurate account kept from the beginning ing or breaking off the tips of the young shoots on which fruit is forming, when they of all outgoes for trees, nuts, seeds and have grown to six or eight inches. Usually but the ledger. The succession of thinnings two bunches are allowed to each shoot, and those which have no fruit are rubbed off enare already worth sometoing, and will intirely. By this process the size, quality, and quantity of the fruit can be controlled and

MR. CHARLES TEUBNER, Secretary of the Lafayette (Mo.) County Horticultural Society. says he has solved beyond a doubt the question hether bees will puncture grape skins or not by the following experiment: "I shut some the land of insects, for, as compared to bees up in a box with some bunches of grapes, Europe, we are truly bug-ridden. Our the skins of which were unbroken. No other food was given them, and I found that the bees would starve to death without in the least injuring the grapes. If, by any other means, the skins of the grapes are broken, then the bees will attack and suck the juice; but their jaws are so made that they can't puncture the skins themselves."

THE American Cultivator says it is not generally considered best to fall plew orchards especially such as are likely to be wind swept of their covering of snow. The frost peneworst weeds and the worst insect pests of trates the plowed ground more deeply, partly because stirring the soil dries it out, and thus prevents the solid freezing near the surface which might act as a protection to the roots of the trees. Herein is one of the chief objecundue increase of our native species, as above noted, we have to contend with material to make them productive.

MR. HOLLY AUSTIN, of North Madison, Ind., has an orchard of 1,200 acres of the Hughes Crab variety, planted upon 25 acres of land. The trees are set 32 feet apart and are 15 years old. Not a dead limb or diseased apple is to be seen. The trees have their natural shape, never having been trimmed except with a pruning knife the first three seasons. In consequence the lower branches, heavily laden with fruit, rest upon the earth and the upper branches rest upon them in succession. Many single trees bear from 15 to 20 bushels. Mr. close and accurate work in field and lab-Austin estimates five bushels to the acre as an average. The orchard has been a steady and or story. By means of it we learn which sure bearer and has yielded seven crops; it is species are beneficial and which injurigood for 20 years yet, and the cider made from the Hughes Crab is said to be unexcelled in

THERE is no use in hurrying apples into the cellar early in the fall, after being barreled. They will rot much less to be left in the rebard with the barrels headed and turned on one side in some shady place, until severe Prof. Riley probably admits that small freezing requires their removal to a warmer progress has been made in economic enspot. Apples will endure several degrees tomology, owing to the small number of below freezing for one or two days when in original workers and to the intricacies tight barrels, and not be injured. The im and complex nature of the subject. The prisoned air in the barrel acts as a non-con ductor, and keeps the fruit from freezing. economic entomologist, to do effectual Our house cellars in fall and early Winter are edge of the particular species and its invariably too warm for the best keeping of Too warm cellars are the cause of much waste of apples in the cellar. - American Cultivator.

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful fer opment of minute parasitic organisms, this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs.

must all be considered; and yet, with the Hood's Sarsaparilla is made only by C. I Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, ings implies, he will frequently fail of practical results without experiment and under the directions of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended Pyrethrum, a plant which is a native of upon as strictly pure, honest, and reliable.

Apiarian.

THE BEKKEEPERS.

Meeting of the North American BeeKeepers' Association.

(Continued from last week.) WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Under the head of miscellaneous business a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, toward securing a crayon portrait of the late Mr. Quinby, to be presented by the Association to Mrs. Quinby as a testimonial of the respect and veneration in which his memory is held by beekeepers. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers, as follows: President, H. D. Cutting. Clinton, Mich.; Secretary, Frank Dougherty, Indianapolis, Ind.; Assistant, Mrs. C. Robinson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, C. F. Muth, Cincinnati, O. Vice Presidents were elected from each of the States and

Canadian provinces. Mrs. L. Harrison then read a communi cation from Mrs. Sarah Axtell, Roseville, Ill., advocating apiculture for women; Mrs. Axtell had found both health and profit in the business. Rev. L. Langstroth remarked that he was pleased at the recognition of women in bee-keeping; even a humane man might let his bees starve, a woman never.

The regular programme was then taken no. Mr. E. M. Hayhurst read a paper on Selling and Shipping Bees by the Pound," in which he said that with the improved facilities at command, bees could be sent long distances with comnow charged, and thus supercede Paris parative safety, in sections, several in a green, which often destroys human and crate, properly ventilated, and labeled to avoid undue exposure, the greatest danger being from the hot sun, in which they were long been employed against aphides and often left by careless expressmen. No other delicate insects, and are most useful. food is necessary if the journey will oc- article for it on "Obscure Heroes," which will

pound of bees; and sends no bees without a queen, as without her the bees are apt to become panic-stricken. The purchase of bees by the pound enables the apiarist to re-stock his hives in case of disaster, and some cases of extraordinary increase

Mr. A. I. Root, commenting on the above, said that young bees, vigorous, with a good queen, in the hands of experts, under the right manipulation and exceedingly favorable conditions, would give results astonishing in their total, but which could be duplicated only under

such extremely favorable circumstances "Excellence or Cheapness-Which?" sulphur can be applied with a beliews or a Mr. A. I. Root took his text from Prodredger, the latter being necessary only on verbs: "Through wisdom is the house builded," and proceeded to show that through wisdom the beekeeper should build up his apiary, beginning with a few bees and implements, and working up into better strains and more elaborate accessories as his business prospers. His career should be progressive, his purchases made to suit his needs. The beginner should not launch out at first, but cautiously enlarge according to his success. Cheapness is excellence when the cheap article will answer the purpose for which it is required. As regards sections, the best are the cheapest; in other necessaries, what will do the work fairly well will answer till the business justifies larger expenditures.

A discussion followed on the merits and demerits of bee gloves. Dr. Mason uses rubber gloves, and to avoid excessive perspiration of the hands cuts off the finger tips. Mr. Clarke had used what are called harvesting gloves in Canada, which have thumb and forefinger of sheepskin, but now prefers a glove made of two materials, the outside of fine brown linen inside canton flannel bees cannot sting through these, and if the hands are dipped in cold water bees will not light on them; they don't like wet feet. A desultory discussion on the value of gloves in the apiary, whether bees have tions to sowing winter grain in orchards. It preferences, and the effect of bee poison presupposes fall plowing and this is injurious. on different persons, followed. Mrs. Trem-But if the plowing has already been done, a per, of Illinois, was positive her bees top-dressing of manure or straw will save the knew her; she handled them withtrees from damage and furnish the needed out gloves, with impunity. Prof. Cook said nervous and irritable persons have no business with bees. Mr. Locke thought people rather invited bees to attack them when they stood in front of the hive in the direct path of the busy workers.

A member advocated the use of white spruce sections; although they cost one dollar per thousand more than basswood, they were preferable because they did not stain, and were smoother and harder, so that propolis would not adhere to them so readily.

Mr. Davenport followed with a paper on "Comb Foundation."

Mr. D. A. Jones wished an expression of opinion as to the cause of "fishbone" in sections; his experience has been that where bees are crowded in, they will fill out the sections; he prefers to use full sheets of foundation rather than starters. A number corroborrated Mr. Jones in his opinion.

In response to an inquiry Mr. Van Deusen said he would melt and renew old foundation to keep it good, or, if this was not practicable dip it in sweetened water. Mr. Dadant had experimented with foundation three years old and that just made, and found the bees accepted habits with which he wishes to deal, but must study its relations to wild plants as well as to the particular cultivated crops will as to the particular cultivated crops closed in daytime and during warmer weather. conveniently placed. Others had used that four and five years old, with good results if bees were crowded upon it. Mr. D. A. Jones bleaches old foundation in warm water for five minutes to soften and renew it. Bees prefer the pure, un-

bleached wax. WEDNESDAY EVENING.

At the evening session Mr. Nelson N. McLean, special apiculturist of the United States Agricultural Department, read his forthcoming report, prefacing it with a request to reporters not to publish it as it had not yet been issued by the Department, and he had been permitted to present it to the National Society. The report was long and detailed the results of investigations and experiments carried on by him at the Government's Experimental Apiary Station. He showed that the assertion of apiarists that bees do not injure perfect fruit was correct. The artificial fertilization of bees was also exemplified. It was a very interesting paper, and well received by the con-

At the close of this paper the Association adopted a resolution of thanks, moved by Mr. Langstroth, to the government for its recognition of bee keeping as an industry and thanking Mr. McLean for his valuable contribution.

A resolution was then offered and adopted requesting the government to provide beekeepers with bee keeping tatistics by publishing them regularly, as other agricultural reports are made.

The paper of Mr. McLean was discusse at length, and some interesting points brought out.

During the session a resolution of espect to the memory of the late Moses Quinby, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., was dopted and a handsome purse contributed with which to purchase a portrait of the deceased to be presented to his widow. Moses Quinby was long recognized as an eminent, authority and the most enthysiastic disciple of bee keeping. He was the inventor of the first bellows smoker for use in the apiary, and the author of the standard work 'The Mysteries of Bee Keeping." He was also the second president of the Society, so that the compliment to his memory was in good taste and appro-

An adjournment was then taken until Thursday morning.

priate.

Canon Farrar

has been a frequent contributor to the YOUTH'S COMPANION for several years past, and just before leaving England wrote an eloquent

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This statement is confirmed by W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, N. Y., who calls the cure a great victory for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Send for book giving statements of many cures.

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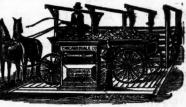
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has fallen off, while receipts are increas-

ing. Quotations there are as follows.

Creamery, fancy, 33@35c; do fine, 30@

32c; do. fair to good, 15@18c; ordinary,

12@15c: dairy, fancy, 23@25c; do, choice,

12@14c; do fair to good, 8@10c; common

WESTERN STOCK.

The exports of butter from American

ports for the week ending Dec. 12 were

419,898 lbs., against 280,888 lbs. the pre-

vious week, and 338,536 lbs. two weeks

previous. The exports for the correspond-

CHEESE.

There is no change to note in this mar-

ing week in 1884 were 430.925 lbs.

Western imitation creamery, choice.
Western do, good to prime.
Western dairy, fine.
Western dairy, good.
Western dairy, ordinary
Western factory, fresh, choice.
Western factory, fair to good.
Western factory, fair to good.
Western factory ordinary
Western rolls, fine.

high cost of goods.

were as follows:

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1885.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Postoffice as second class matter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The "Household" Supplement.

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WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 179,145 against 136,540 bu., the previous week and 82,083 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 29,603 bu. against 15,992 the previous week, and 46,455 the corresponding week in 1884. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 2,042,990 bu., against 1,886,075 last week and 493,915 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on December 12 was 58,149,717 bu. against 56,995,658 the previous week, and 41,809,779 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows an increase over the amount reported the previous week of 1,154,059 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending December 12 last December. The reduction in value is were 161,653 bu., against 287,676 the the largest in the Ohio Valley and in the previous week, and for the last eight Southern States. West of the Mississippi weeks they were 2,125,358 bu. against 3,-330,927 for the corresponding eight weeks | ed the tendency to extremely low prices. in 1884.

Since Tuesday last, when there was as last year. In Kansas it is 24c instead of quite a strong tone to the market, there 22c last year. In Iowa it is 24c, instead has been a downward tendency in the of 23c last year. In Nebraska it is 19c invalues of all grades of both spot and fu- stead of 28c. It is 28c in Dakota, 2c lowtures. War rumors were scarce, the er than last year; 32c in Minnesota, 1c 32c; Michigan, 34c; Kentucky, 35c; Penn and the approach of the holidays, all con sylvania, 49c; New York, 58c. Compare d spired to make a dull and weak market. with former prices corn values are very At the close of the week No. 1 white was quoted at 90c, and No. 2 red at 91c, the low. For the preceding five years, nearly all under average in production, lowest points touched for a long time. Yesterday this market opened weak, and the average farm value was 44.7c per continued so all day for spot and near bushel and for the previous ten years 42.6c per bushel. The Liverpool market futures, while late futures were steady and closed higher than on Saturday. yesterday was quoted dull with spot at 4s. Chicago was irregular, opening steady under liberal purchases, weakening, and 7d., January at 4s. 3d., and February at then closing strong at an advance from 4s. 3d. Saturday. No. 2 spring closed at 837c. No. 3 do. at 69c, and No. 3 red at 73c, Toledo was dull and steady. Liverpoo was dull and unchanged; Mark Lane dull, with a despondent feeling in foreign wheats, and values tending downwards.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat from Dcc. 1 for the same week last year. The No. 1 No. 2 No No. 8

				white.	white.	sed.	red.
De	c.1			9116	****	93%	82
-	4 9	******		91%		94	88
	4 9			9214		9536	88
1						95%	88
,					****	95%	84
-						9546	84
						9556	84
4	. 2	*******		00		9516	
4						9416	****
4						9434	83
						9434	83
						9314	83
					****	98	83
						9214	
						98	
						92	8244
					****	10	****
					****	91	83
,	The	follo	win	g stat	ement	gives	the

closing figures on No. 1 white futures each

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	M
Tuesday	9314			1
Wednesday	9216	91%	92%	1
Thursday	91%		9336	1
Friday	90%	91	85	1
Baturday	90	****		1
Monday		9016	****	. 1
Hen We O red !	the ale		wiene e	

lieved to have touched bottom, while corn New York oats are quoted moderately

APLIOUS CIGATS CHC	Luay	OI tH	o heer	*
were as follows:				
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	M
Tuesday	931	94	95	-
Wednesday	9212	2686	94	
Thursday	98%	9814	9536	
Friday	9214	9236	94	
Saturday	91	91%	93	
		60		

At the moment there is little of interest to note in the position of the market. The condition of the trade, the increase of stock and the approach of the holiday season are all against the market. Values are about at the bottom of the ladder. and are therefore more likely to advance than decline. But we shall have to wait for a few weeks before trade regains its has improved the outlook for butter in

normal condition. this market; indeed it is doubtful if the The "visible" supply of wheat in the market is as good for anything except United States and Canada is unprecedent- fancy creamery as it was a week ago. edly large, but it should be remembered Good dairy butter is weak at 15@16c, and that the invisible supply has been diminished correspondingly. The shutting down of many flouring mills has promot-25@28c per lb. The receipts have been ed the increase in the "visible" wheat. quite large; and as the oleomargarine The resumption of milling and diminished

long begin to diminish the "visible

The home consumption of about 6,500, 000 bushels of wheat weekly is reducing the quantity, in the country rapidly; eight weeks' consumption would wipe it out of existence. The exports have been moderate, Since July 1, 1885 they were in wheat and flour from all ports in the five months ended Nov. 30, this year something more than 31,185,250 bushels against 60,765,631 bushels the corresponding five months in 1894. These figures are the aggregate exports from the principal collection districts only. The ratio of exports since July 1. has been on the hasis of about 75 millions per annum.

Surface appearances indicate that the eccipts of wheat at eight western lake and river ports for the week ending the 15th inst. will be about 600,000 bushels less than for the previous week, with indications of a moderate increase on the export movement.

The foreign markets are all quiet and most of them are dull and weak. The Liverpool market yesterday was easier, with prices a shade lower than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: White Michigan, 7s. 8d. per cental; red winter, 7s. 1d.; No. 2 spring, 7s. 1d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the

past week amounted to 235,014 bu., against 215.814 bu. the previous week, and 31.258 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 193.542 bu., against 121,-623 bu, the previous week, and 40,610 bu. for the same week last year. The visible supply in the country on Dec. 12 amounted to 5.956.728 bu. against 5.652.373 bu. the previous week, and 4.517.251 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 314,355 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 1,056,572 bu., against 784,089 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,833,749 bu., against 2,-003,602 bu. for the corresponding period

ower: Illinoi

cember 13, 1884. The exports for Europe

the past week were 18,134 bu., and for

the last eight weeks were 233,501 bu.,

against 301,562 bu, for the corresponding

weeks in 1884. The visible supply shows

a decrease of 21.881 bu, during the week.

274c, and May at 804c. It will be noted

from the price of futures that oats are be-

is expected to show a further decline. At

active but lower. Quotations there are as

follows: No. 3 mixed, 34c; No. 2 do.,

34tc; No. 1 do., 85c; No. 2 Chicago mixed,

354c; No. 3 white, 384c; No. 2 do., 394c;

No. 1 white, 41c; Western white, 37@42c;

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

RUTTER

It cannot be said that the past week

ordinary is nominal at 12@14c. For

choice to fancy creamery quotations are

State white, 38@41c.

ket for cheese, and values remain steady in 1884. The stocks now held in this city at the range quoted for some weeks amount to 155,276 bu., against 119,813 bu. namely, 101@11c for full cream State, last week and 9,231 bu. at the corres the latter for favorite makes, and 41@510 ponding date in 1884. The receipts of for skims; Ohio full creams are quoted at corn are increasing rapidly, and stocks here are increasing. There has been a changed except for the grade called fair demand, but the large offerings have Young America, which is to higher. caused a decline in values. Quotations Quotations there are as follows: Young here are 361c for No. 2 spot. 35c for new America, full cream, 101@11c; full cream mixed, and new high mixed at 35tc. In cheddar, 91@10c; flats, two in a box, 10@ futures No. 2 for January delivery is 101c; skimmed, choice 61@8c; skimmed, quoted at 361c, and for May at 40c. The common to good, 81@41c; inferior, 1@3c. Chicago market is also lower, and not The New York market is doing better strong at the decline. No. 2 is quoted than a week ago. In its review of the there at 374@374c, December delivery at market the Daily Bulletin of Saturday 37#c. January at 36#c. and May at 89#c. At Toledo the market is dull, with No. 2 spot at 38c, and December delivery at same figures. For January deliveries 374c

"Cheese of the best grade has held firm market, possibly made some little gain. The demand was not full or genis quoted, and for May 394c. The Decem eral, but shippers wanted more fancy, for which they had to pay a little above the ber report of the Department of Agriculbids they were formerly willing to make, and when limited by orders to perfection of September stock a premium on general ture says the increase in the product of corn has reduced the average price on the farm to 33c per bu., as compared with 36c market rates was an absolute necessity Briefly, anything showing merit enough to warrant asking 91c upward has been held with decided confidence and offered indifferently. From 9c down the offering was more open, but not pressed until faults became very marked, and then there was much less demand. The exthe increase of stock-feeding has correct The average in Missouri is 26c; the same skims, were greatly neglected and lower. Home demand, though a little irregular, proved very good in the aggregate and at

Quotations in that market yesterday

	were as follows:		
	State factory, choice to fancy, colored.	9160	9%
1	Sta'e factory, choice to fancy, white	9140	
	State factory prime	8160	
١	State factory, good	7160	8
ı	State factory, medium	16160	73/4
ı	State factory, fair	6 0	614
١	State factory, ordinary	5 @	534
ı	State factory, night skims	5 @	6
١	State factory, night skims, selections.	61600	7
١	State factory, close skims	4 @	5
١	Ohio flat, fancy	8%0	9
I	Ohio flat, prime	8 0	814
١	Ohio flat, fair to good		734
	Pennsylvania skims	1160	3
п			

The receipts of cheese in the New York 8d. per cental, December delivery at 4s. market the past week were 29,547 boxes against 39,049 boxes the previous week and 27,944 boxes the corresponding week in 1884. The exports from all American The receipts of oats in this market the ports for the week ending December 12 past week were 45,689 bu., against 37,934 foot up 1,227,104 lbs., against 1,240.782 lbs. bu. the previous week, and 8,673 bu. for the previous week, and 2,672,889 lbs. two the corresponding week in 1884. Shipweeks ago. The exports for the corresments were 11,588 bu. against 9,516 ponding week last year were 2,869,926 lbs. bu. the previous week, and 6,545 bu. Liverpool quotations for American visible supply of this grain on December cheese yesterday were 46s. per cwt., 12 was 2,878,144 bu., against 2,900,025 bu. an advance of 1s. from the price quoted the previous week, and 2,943,865 bu. De-

WOOL AT THE EAST.

There has been a fairly active movement of stock in the eastern markets the past week; and considering the season of the year, a strong tone in the trade.

Stocks held in store here amount to 37,351 bu., against 22,002 bu, the previous week. At Boston the sales for the past week The stocks of oats are increasing and aggregated 3,029,100,1bs of domestic and under a limited demand prices are lower. 335,500 lbs. of foreign as compared with No. 5 white is offered at 33c. No. 2 mixed 2,711,009 lbs. of domestic and 260,000 at 30c, and light mixed at 31tc per bu lbs. of foreign the previous week and 2,-Other markets are in like condition and 571,674 lbs. of domestic and 113,000 lbs. we note a decline at all the principal of foreign for the corresponding week in points. At Chicago No. 2 mixed spot are 1884. The total sales of wool in Boston quoted at 27%c, a decline of over a cent since January 1, 1885 have been 167,082,within a week. In futures December de-312 lbs. against 120,768,393 for the same liveries are quoted at 27tc, January at

time last year. Of the market the Commercial Bulletin

in its weekly review says: "The market has been irregular during the week although on the whole a good week's business has been done, amounting to 3,364,600 pounds of all kinds. Several houses are closing accounts preparatory to new partnerships to go into effect January first. No notable change in prices has taken place although there has been a marked improvement in inquiry. The features of the market have been a brisk inquiry for X fleeces and large sales of extra pulled wools, two grades of stock

which have been depressed for some time.
"The goods market is improving prospectively although the season forbids any positive change. Signs of the times are sales of new medium diagonal evercoatings at an advance of ten per cent on last year's price, the marking up of certain grades of colored fishnels five or ten per cent, and the refusal of orders for new wool hosiery at last year's figures. Cheap elysians and satinets remain at last year's

Ohio and Pennsylvania XX are quoted at 25@36c, X Michigan at 31@311, with some holders asking 32c. The demand for X wool is probably the beginning of business has opened up again, adding to the return to market of those clothing ally being knocked down at \$22. This is interior farmers' deliveries will before the pressure on the market, it is difficult manufacturers who stocked up early and \$4 more than the machine and FARMER

to dispose of stock even at low figures if are now in search of a fresh supply. If for one year originally cost. Mr. Lane it is not an extra fine article. The Chi- so, as soon as the holidays are over we dropped in to say that just as soon as he look for renewed activity in all grades of got settled in Chicago he would order ancago market had a boom early inthe week. but the bottom has dropped out of it ap- clothing wools. N. Y. State X sold at other machine, as his wife thinks they parently and prices are tending down-291c.

Combing and delaine are quiet, fine wards. The Tribune says the demand Ohio delaine being quoted at 36@37c, and Michigan delaine at 84@85c. Texas wools are quiet and unchanged, with fine fall selling at 21@23c, and medium fall at 23 @25c. Territory wool is in good request and held firmly.

grades, 6@7c; inferior, 31@4c. The New Pulled wools, especially extra and York market is strong and higher for supers, are firm and active, the former creamery stock, especially fancy lots, mmanding 28@30c, and the latter 40c. and sellers hold such stock very firmly. Medium combing pulled is held at 84@ Western creamery is not doing so well, 85c, and rather dull.

In foreign wools New Zealand sold at as receivers complain of lack of quality, 88c, Port Philip at 87@3712, and some but is higher than a week ago. Fresh dairy packages of choice quality are in Montevideo at 261c.

The New York market has been active demand, but lots of average quality are for the season, and some holders there are neglected. Butter substitutes are reinclined to advance values, as they believe ported to be offering in large quantities. higher prices must obtain before the next Exporters are not doing much owing to reported were XXX at 40c, No. 1 combing Quotations in that market yesterday at 40c, XX at 351@36c, X at 33c, fine unwashed at 22@24c, (which probably cost only 14@16c in the country last July), and spring California at 21c. Of that

market the Daily Bulletin says: "Demand this week has been good and of a comparatively general character, though fleeces and pulled wools were es-pecially in favor and have commanded former rates in all cases. Some of the sellers are among those who have been standing off and refusing to offer, but they are not bringing their supplies out with greater freedom than required by the naturally developed inquiry. manufacturers are still running on weights, but there is a gradual shift to heavy goods and as contracts are made, those who are not already provided with material seem to become prompt and ready buyers. There is no marked im-provement in the demand for foreign ools, either clothing or carpet, but they are readily handled when buyers want

> Mail advices state that at the close of country were 1d. higher than at the opening, and scarce. The European markets were also firmer.

Reports from Australia note an improvement in certain wools of Southern | tral Michigan, and the Northeastern, that Australia, and speak of tender wools in bad condition from the Riverina district. The general condition of the clip is about the same as usual. The opening range tion in the management of the District 94@10c. The Chicago market is un of new Australian in Boston is 37@40c, Fairs. Speaking unofficially and without making the scoured basis 75@80c.

CHRISTM AS CATTLE.

That Michigan can produce as fine cattle as any of hersister States, or in fact any part of the world, has been fully demonstrated during the past week, by her contribution to the Christmas market. The demand for this class of cattle has been limited this year, and feeders have realized lower prices for their fancy cattle than for some years past. The principal cause for the decline is due to the fact that the introduction of dressed meats in the Eastern markets has done away with slaughtering by the small establishments. and these were the ones who took pride in making a Christmas display. All through the East the custom has gone out of fashion, and even in Detroit it is

fast becoming obsolete. Taken altogether, Michigan has probably furnished more prime cattle for Christmas this year than in any one year in her history, but the experiences of the feeders this season will hardly encourage them to an extended effort in this direction in the future. We do not mean by the Royal stoves. feeding business, but that they will not all endeavor to have their cattle in prime condition to throw on the market the first and second weeks of December: Good cattle can be marketed at any time at good prices, the trouble generally being that there is a lack of them during the last week.

T. R. Amsden, of Ann Arbor, old resident, fell dead of heart disease in a grocery there last week. year except at this season. Our space will not permit us to go into a detailed description of the stock sent in, but there are a few instances where special mention

s due. E. & R. Conly, of Marshall, sent in drove of their own feeding, among them a pair of twin steers weighing 3,600 lbs. that are credited with a gain of 600 lbs. each in 240 days.

H. J. Rundel had a finely finished stee among his lot that weighed 1,610 pounds two years old.

A. C. & P. H. Switzer. of Howell, had in a head of their own feeding which was in fine condition, and showed that they understand the business of making have occurred. good animals as well as selling them. In all they brought in about 100 head. all of which had been fed in the vicinity of Howell. They were nearly all sired by Waterloo Duke, owned by the Messrs. McPherson, of Howell, and were very even lot. The following parties contributed to this herd: J. M. Hoagland John Rubbins, James Batty, Alex. Mc-Pherson, Andrew Sheller, George Fitch J. Moody, George Sheffer, H. Brigham and

Wm. Conley, of Marshall, brought in lot of his own feeding, a yearling steer being acknowledged to be the best one

ever seen in the yards. John Devine had in several head among them the cow that took first prize at the last State Fair. She did not show to as good advantage as at that time,

being over-ripe. Mr. Sutton, of Ann Arbor, had four grade steers fed by David Cody, of Ann Arbor. They weighed 5,450 pounds, and were in fine condition, but not particul-

arly smooth animals. G. A. Townley of Parma, had in a lot of his own feeding, among them was a roan steer that was not surpassed for

quality by anything in the vards. There were numerous other lots of fine cattle in the vards, but we were unable to find out the particulars regarding them

ABOUT 18 months ago Mr. Lane, the meat inspector of Detroit, purchased one of our sewing machines, which has been in constant use ever since. He is about to take up his residence in Chicago, and last week held an auction sale of his furniture. This sewing machine was nut up, and the first bid on it was \$15, it fincannot be improved on.

POST MORTEM POINTERS.

Sometime since I read somewhere of

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

case before a very positive and previous sort of a justice of the peace, where the court being about to make a decision before the lawyers had made their concluding pleas, the counsel for the defendant asked, as a matter of common courtesy, to say nothing of justice, that the arguments of the attorney be heard. "Certainly," said the justice, "I shall be pleased to hear what you gentlemen have to say, but it will not change the result. The case is decided." I have read with pleasure your article, those of Judge Marston, Mr. Butterfield, and one other clip becomes available. Among the sales gentleman, whose name I do not now recall, in regard to the fairness, practicability and propriety of forming a circuit of the Michigan State and District Fairs, all seeming to agree upon the one point that this was the proper thing to do, and how to do it was the only conundrum wherein rested any manner or doubt or any manner of doubt or uncertainty; and yet, some time since, pending this discussion, I read in one of the Chicago papers that at a meeting held in that city a circuit of State Fairs had been arranged, the Toledo Tri-State Fair included, and that the date of the Michigan State Fair had been fixed at Sept. 13, 1886, and the four days following. This being the case it seems to me that the only thing to be done to promote the interests supposed to be benefited by agricultural societies in Michigan, which have outgrown the stature of mere local exhibits, and can give and take in the advantages vouchgive and take in the advantages vouchsafed to both sellers and buyers of stock the London sales wools suitable for this and articles shown at fairs, is to form "s more perfect union" of these so-called District Societies, and, effecting a circuit with Grand Rapids, Lansing and Flint, assure to the Western Michigan, the Cen-

> prejudice, for the duties of my office in the Northeastern are solely clerical, and my part in the management only advisory, "with malice toward none and charity for all," and recognizing the great good which in time past the State Society has done for Michigan, and especially for Saginaw County, it was my individual hope that the State and the District Societies would form a circuit in some such manner as the FARMER suggested. This action being, as I understand it, forestalled, it seems to be a vital necessity with the District Societies, for reasons which the managers of all these societies thoroughly understand, that they take measures at once to fix dates that shall not conflict, accommodations that are gen-

just and equable measure of encourage

ment which is certain to come from mor

judicious method, system and co-opera-

take in the entire circuit. GEORGE F. LEWIS. SAGINAW, December 5th, 1885.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Richmond hopes to secure a manufactory of

The Michigan State Teachers' Association Henry Holcomb's trial for perjury in the Crouch case comes on this week.

The old woolen mill at Owosso is to be converted into a factory for making inside blinds.

A "celery exchange" is talked of by the growers of and dealers in that esculent at growers of Kalamazoo. Bellevue Gazette: D. Huggett, of Assyria, sold three 18 months old pigs which weighed

Walter Dewitt, a small boy of Battle Creek, was drowned last week, while sliding down the sloping bank of the river.

S. Ellsworth, chief engineer of the East Saginaw fire department, dropped dead of heart disease last week.

A Pontiac dealer paid out \$4,776.71 for poultry in a single day recently. Oakland County matrons and maids must have the "hen fever." Diphtheria is prevalent in the Deaf and

Dumb Asylum at Flint, there being nearly 30 cases of this dreaded disease. Two deaths

Tozer, will act as president, secretary and treasurer of the Washtenaw Agricultural Society for the coming year.

Holly Advertiser: John Lacy recently sold a three year old ox that tipped the beam at 2.230 pounds, and will make several hundred vards of porter house steak. It is feared the schooner Orphan Boy is lost.

She was seen drifting with mainsails set off Manistique, since which time no tidings have been received of her whereabouts.

Mrs. Margaret Fox, of this city, during a fit of despondency, took creosote herself and administered it to her little daughter. The proved fatal, but the child will The skating rink at Bellevue is closed and progressive euchre fails to find favor there. The editor of the Gazette complains that

"pedro" furnishes all the fun to be had in the town. Coldwater Republican: J. F. Jackman, of Girard, lost his barn last week, by fire, together with a fine team just purchased, new harness, etc. It is thought the barn was set

Franklin Ewers, farmer of Battle Creek township, was found dead in his barn where he had hung himself on the 18th. No cause s known for the act, as he was well and pros-

Marion Jones, of Lawton, who enjoyed the distinction of being a father, a greatfather, a great grandfather and a great grandfather at one and the same time, died recently, aged

Dogs are making havoc with the flocks of certain parts of Lenawee County, and the dog fund is not sufficient to repay the owners. It might be, perhaps, were all the worthless pups assessed. Joseph Coffin, printer, choked to death in a hotel at East Saginaw last week. A piece of beefsteak two inches long and one inch wide was removed from his throat, but not speedily enough to save his life.

The Manchester Erterprise asks: What has become of the Southern Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association which had its headquarters in this village? Has the price of wool

The Ingham County Horticultural Society has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Prof. L. H. Bailey; Vice President, Mrs. D. L. Case; Treasurer, R. H. Holmes; Secretary, C. B. Stebbins.

John Clark, a farmer living near Mecosta, who recently became violently insane, was last week adjudged a fit inmate of the asylum. His daughter, Mrs. Fox, of Big Rapids town-ship, has since become affected in a similar manner, and will accompany her father to th

It is believed that James Edwards of Berry tills believed that James Edwards of Berry-ville, who died last week, was poisoned by strychnine in beef tea. An investigation has been ordered, the stomach having been sent to Ann Arbor for analysis, but till something definite is known, the name of the suspected person is withheld.

Mrs. Hannah Wiard, of Ypsilanti township, died last week aged 80 years. Mrs. Wiard came to Michigan in 1830 with her husband, and lived for over 50 years on the farm then taken up from the government. Mr. and Mrs. Wiard celebrated their golding wedding in 1881. Mr. Wiard died in March last.

Mr. Knapp, of Lasalle, Monroe County, sent his hired man to Toledo to dispose of a load of produce, including 20 bushels of clover seed. The man skipped with the money received, and though Mr. Knapp recovered his team after considerable trouble, the man—who was a tramp—has not been heard from.

The coroner's jury in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sandbrook, killed near Pontiac Nov. 17th by a train on the D. G. H. & M., returned a verdict stating they could not deter-mine whether the employes of the road were guilty of neglect or carelesanees, or whether the victims were negligent and failed to use

Two young men discovered a bear near the asylum at Kalamazoo last week, tracked the asylum at Kalamazoo last week, tracked the beast, and wil have bear meat for Christmas. The animal weighed 130 pounds. The Kalamazoo Gazette resents the supposition that the city is not "out of the woods" yet, and says too much bear faced lying was done by its "esteemed contemporaries" on the subject.

Notwithstanding the fact that the United States minister at London writes there is no such property as the "Lawrence-Townley estate," nor any millions belonging to it, about 200 anxious heirs met at Grand Rapids to discuss measures to get this mythical property. The whole thing looks like a scheme to get money out of those who believe themselves heirs.

Cornelius Flinn, who died in this city last week, came to his death by a blow on the head during an altercation with a fellow employe on the steamer City of Detroit. The blow was

Monroe Democrat: By way of an additional bat for suckers the Dundee Bohemian Oats Association are discussing the question of building an oatmeal mill at that place to take care of the surplus oats. When you talk of a surplus of Bohemian oats it means considerably less than \$10 per bushel, and the sooner the farmers awake to that fact the better it will be for them. The Cornwell Brothers are just completing a pulp mill one mill above Ann Arbor, at a cost of \$25,000, which will make the seventh mill operated by water power on the Huron, about Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. The paper is

manufactured from poplar and cedar logs, which are ground to a pulp at their pulp mills and dinished into paper at their bleaching and paper mills. The manufactured article is disposed of in Detroit and Chicago.

Last week a horse and cheage.

Last week a horse and wagon were found frozen in a marsh near Bay City. Officers who investigated found a double lumber wagon with one horse attached, the other having evidently been removed, as a part of the double barness was left, the headstall alone being missing. The rig was stolen from Langdon Hubbard, of Huron City, and the blood on the wagon-box. which gave rise to a rumor that a murder had been committed, proved to be the gore of a muskrat a hunter had skinned. The dwelling of Frank Knoch in Springwells, was discovered to be on fire at one o'clock on the morning of the 16th, by three men who were returning home from the city. They were not in time to render aid, reaching the spot as the walls of the house were falling. The bodies of Frank Knoch, his wife and two children one a beat in arms work recovered.

rne bodies of Frank Knoch, his wife and two children, one a babe in arms, were recovered from the ruins, charred beyond recognition. The first supposition was that the building was accidentally fired, but an investigation, incited by the fact that Knoch was known to have handled considerable money in his historical erous, and a list of premiums that shall be mutually advantageous to exhibitors of andled considerable money in his business, which was that of market gardener, led to an worthy stock or articles, who desire to nvestigation, which resulted in the finding of bullets in the brain of both Knoch and his wife, thus proving conclusively that a foul murder had been committed; and the home of the victims fired to cover the deed, while two nuruer had been committed; and the home of the victims fired to cover the deed, while two innocent babes were left to perish in the flames.

The Senate has passed a bill giving Mrs.

Fears are entertained that small become epidemic at Long Island City, L. I. There was a brisk debate in the Senate last week over the admission of Dakota as a State. The new home for disabled volunteers of

oleted. The Royal Shirt Factory at Philadelphia burned last week, and 250 girls are out of em-ployment in consequence.

Seventeen New Yorkers contracted tri-chinosis from eating diseased ham, served with other refreshments at a party.

Large frauds on the government have been discovered at Chicago in shipping potato flour for sifted farina, thus evading duty.

A convict at Blackwell's island, N. Y., has peen released to enter into possession of state of \$30,000 left him by his mother.

The initials on his sock led to the arrest and conviction of n man named Grover, who last May murdered Mr. Loomis at Stony Ridge O. Arch. McIntyre, intoxicated, lay down for a nap on the railroad track at St. Thomas, Ont., and was struck by an express train and instantly killed.

At Chicago on the 18th, Philip Murphy, grain trimmer, was caught between the dock and a vessel he was helping tie up, and his head crushed to a jelly.

At Milwaukee last week Edward Fairburn while crazy with liquor, put his baby on a red hot stove during the mother's momentary absence. The child will die. It is said that the Appletons have received \$0,000,000 from the sale of their encyclopedia. Webster's primer, which they still publish, sells at the rate of 1,000,000 per year.

The President and his cabinet were phot graphed in a group at Washington las This is the first time such a collenotables has submitted to the camera. The business failures for the week number

a total of 255, against 247 last week. The western and southern states furnish more Robt. Toombs, confederate secretary of

State and brigadier general in the confederate army, died at Washington, Ga., on the 15th He prided himself on being an "unrecon-structed, unrepentant rebel. Maggie Behoney, a ten year old girl of Yatesville, Pa., discovered a cave-in on the

ratiroad near that place and by her presence of mind stopped an approaching train, in time to save it. The little heroine was not rewarded. A steamer sent to take off the passengers of the wrecked steamer Earl of Dufferin of the wrecken scenics and unable to ashore on Anticosti Island, was unable to reach the island owing to the ice, and the bassengers will be compelled to remain there passengers will be compelled winter.

United States officers seized the steamer City of Mexico at Brooklyn last week, and charged her Spanish owner with fitting her out for fillibustering against Cuba. In the hold there were large quantities of improved

There was recently filed in the county clerk's office at Buffalo a mortgage and two deeds, which made 27,000 words. The mortgage is for \$50,00,000, and is from the West Shore railroad expensely to the Union. railroad company to the Union Trust company of New York. Mrs. Miner, of Olympia, Wash. Ter., while

Mrs. Miner, of Olympis, wash. Fer., while fisane, strewed her house with kerosene oil, and locking the doos set fire to it. Her husband and one child escaped through a window, but Mrs. Miner and four children were burned to death. Mrs. Lucas was elected by the vote of Daviess Co., Ky., to the office of julier, to succeed her husband, killed in the discharge of his duty. The judge refused to allow her to qualify, and the court of appeals has just confirmed his decision.

Edward McGhee, of McKenzie, Tenn., while fooling with a revolver in presence of the young lady to whom he was engaged, told her he would show her how a young man in Mississippi killed his sweetheart. The revolver went off. and the young lady fell dead at his feet. "Didn't know it was loaded."

A sensational plot was discovered at San Francisco last week, having for its object the wholesale assassination of certain of the more prominent citizens, about twenty in number, including the governor, police officials, Congressman Morrow, and others. Four of the conspirators have been arrested, and in their room was found a complete laborators. oom was found a complete laboratory for the naking of infernal machines.

wasting of infernal machines.

While nearly a thousand men and boys were at work in a mine at Nanticoke, Pa., water was discovered rushing into the mine. Thirty persons at work where the water first came in were imprisoned, being shut in by the water and rubbish which had accumulated. The water came from a pond on the surface, following the rock to a seam, whence it filled the slope. Every effort was made to rescue the miners, but as yet they have not been found.

miners, but as yet they have not been found.

The spinning mill of the Arlington cotton works at Willington, Del., was found to be on fire while the 60 employes were at work. A panic ensued; the mill doors were found to be barred, as usual during working hours, and the girls were about to jump from the windows of the third floor when prevented by the overseer. The flames spread with great rapility, and the employes were forced to pass through flame and smoke, to reach a window from which they could jump to the roof of a low building and thus reach the ground.

Mr. Randall will introduce a bill at this Mr. Randall will introduce a bill at this session of Congress providing that the presidential electors shall hold their office for a term of four years. In the case of the death of the president, the vice-president takes his place and the electors choose another vice-president. In the case of removal or death of both president and vice president, the electors shall meet and choose both officers. In the interim the succession is to revert to the cabinet, through the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, the attorney general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior and postmaster-general, in the order named.

A valuable mineral vein has been found in Colorado, in the Henrietta and Maid of Erin mines, on Carbonate hill, just outside the city limits of Denver. From the drifts made it is estimated that the ore body, which is known as a "blanket vein," covers in extent one to two acres. The ore is worth on an average \$20 per ton, and the ore body uncovered is estimated to be worth from \$400.000 to the second to the to t timated to be worth from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000. The ore is what is known as the second contact, and the strike has doubled the value of all the numerous mines on Carbonate

Grant Wiltsie, son of respectable parents living in Toledo, and but seventeen years of age, was arrested last week, charged with theft. He broke into a liquor store, stole whickey and all the money he could find, and, taking \$40 from his father's safe, started with a lad named Mitchell, younger than himself, for Cincinnati, Mitchell had stolen about \$100 herome stratum, was a started with the started of the the start before starting, and at Cincinnati young Wiltsie stole this money from Mitchell and went to Atlanta, where he lost all his funds and telegraphed to his father. He is the victim of dime novels and skating riuks, according to the policeman who arrested him.

Popular feeling is said to be strongly in favor of Bulgaria in London.

Major Walker, of the British force at Man-delay, was killed by natives last week.

The French forces in Tonquin have killed 100 pirates. Gen. Negrier has cleared a large section of country of the Black Flags. A dispatch from Berlin says that the sultan of Turkey has appointed Prince Alexander governor for life over Eastern Roumelia, with rights of succession.

Advices from Annam say that the Christians encamped in Andinh resisted numerous attacks by natives, and in a final sortic dispersed the Annamities. Three hundred converts were killed in the fight.

Typhus fever and small-pox are raging among Servian troops encamped at Nisch. The troops at Periot are suffering severely from the intense cold, and turty soldiers on an average are reported frozen daily. Up to Nov. 1, nine Catholic missionaries.

bers of the religious orders, and 24,000 christians were massacred, 240 parishes, 17 orphan asylums and 10 convents destroyed, and 225 churches belonging to the catholic missionaries in China have been burned.

John Magee and his wife were arrested at London last week, charged with an attempt at blackmailing the Prince of Wales. They sent the Prince letters demanding money, and intimating that unless it were forthcoming, his life would be in danger. Magee claimed to be the agent of a secret society which had decided upon the death of the which had decided upon the death of the rengeance. "For a considerate would remove himself, etc.



Inquiries from subscribers falling under this ead will be answered in this columnif the replie are of general interest. Address con to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Buhl Block, Detroit

The Wire Fence will not Down.

LANSING, Nov. 15, 1885. Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR -Referring to your state ments in regard to a legal fence in the MICHIGAN FARMER of 4th inst, I beg to suggest that it is highly dangerous to refer to the compiled laws after the legislature has had a "whack" at them. You should remember that it is the duty and province of each legislature to "knock out" as much as possible of what had been done by their predecessors. You will find that the last one made a "wire fence" a legal fence. Look it up and overrule your late decision. Excuse the te merity of my suggestion, but you seem to have struck an unwarranted blow at wire Yours very truly.

Answer .- It was stated in the answer referred to by Mr. Cook that barbed wire ences are not valid unless the fence viewers, in the particular district where the controversy arises, deem them 'equivalent" to a legal fence as described in our statue. The question to which the answer was given had reference to a partition fence between private owners. What was stated was correct. The amendment to which Mr. Cook calls at tention has reference solely to railroad fences, and does not change the law as to partition fences.

Fences constructed partly of barbed wires along railroads are now legal and permissible, if properly made. And in this connection it may interesting to state just how such a fence must be constructed in order to be legal and valid. The statue provides as follows:

"The posts shall be of cedar or oak, not less than seven feet in length and six inches in diameter, to be set not less than two and one half feet in the g;ound, at a distance apart of not more than eight feet from center to center. At a height of sixteen inches from the ground a pine or hemlock fence board six inches in width and seven inches above such first pine or hemlock board, a second of the same width; both boards to be firmly nailed to the posts with two eight or ten penny nails at each posts. At the height of five inches from the ground a barbed wire, and at ten inches from the ground, a second barbed wire, forty-four inches from the ground or nine inches above the third barbed wire, a flat Brinkeroff strips, or some other metallic strand of similar pattern. Or it may be constructed

as follows: At a from the ground a thirteen inches from parbed wire; at twe eight inches from harbed wire; at thir the ground a fifth beight inches from the eix inch pine or Such wires and si strained, and the po herever necessary from, becoming loo wires to be securely with sufficient stap of the ground under faced and leveled so pass under the low Any railroad compa erected fences along shall not be requi-fence herein provi-

of Railroads."-Law NEW ADVE.

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Twenty-five head of the great Horace and Willy all imported. Mostlaff to the best bull in M FOSTER

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Breeders of pure bred pregistered Merno sheep. P. C. Record. Our herd best bred herds in the Spremiums at the Michiga five years that any othe from animais of fine quapedigrees. We have no of yours boars and sow fine quality. Prices rear and see us. Special rate GEORGE B IMPORTER AND

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Stock of both sexes an

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BRONZE TURKE Some choice specimes Turkeys for sale. "he a were bred weighs 34 los. m94-4t Tree Berkshire a

G. B. Cole, La

breeder of Berkshire pigs blood such as the Sallic-Clermont, Souvenir, etc Suffolk, pigs direct from for sale at all times. Co o6-3 High-Bred Shorthon

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Parties desiring a first their interest to look our elsewhere. They are o and breeding. Prices lo FOR

HAMPSHIR We have a few choice and ewe lambs for sale, stock. Would also sell stone. For particulars a MCGREGOR

Shorthorn B Bired by Proud Duk Lord Barrington Hillin Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elis Rose of Sharon cows. ers. Reliable catalogue

Addison is on the ner

mr81-tf Homer A choice lot of Berksh of serviceable age; sews our prize boar, if desire register. Prices reasons C. H BENNINGTON SHI 85.

construct-

as follows: At a height of six inches from the ground a barbed fence wire; at thirteen inches from the ground a second barbed wire; at twenty inches from the ground a third barbed wire; at twenty-eight inches from the ground a fourth barbed wire; at thirty-seven inches from the ground a fifth barbed wire; at fortyits object the its object the its object the in of the more y in number, officials, Con-Four of the and in their ratory for the eight inches from the ground a six inch pine or hemlock fence board capped with a six inch pine or hemlock fence board. Such wires and strips to be properly strained, and the posts sufficiently braced strained, and the posts sufficiently braced wherever necessary to prevent the wires from, becoming loose or sagging and the wires to be securely fastened to the posts with sufficient staples. All inequalities of the ground under the fence to be surfaced and leveled so that no animals can pass under the lower strand: Provided, Any railroad company that has already erected fences along the line of its road shall not be required to construct the fence herein provided for, unless complaint under oath as to the insufficiency of the fence is made to the Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

of the fence is made to the Commissione of Railroads."—Laws Mich. 1885, page 355

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BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE. Some choice specimens of pure bred Bronze
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n24-4t Trenton, Wayne Co., Mich.

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breeder of Berkshire pigs of best known strains of blood such as the Sallie-Blackwatch, Sallie, Lady Clermont, Souvenir, etc. Also breeder of pure Saufolk, pigs direct from imported s ock. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence invited. 06-3m

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She waveth a royal scepte O'er valley and glade and wold; er tread is the tread of a monarch, raiment is purple and gold; The glint of the summer sunset Is meshed in her floating hair, And a tunic of mist-wreathed silver. ircles her bosom fair.

A vesture of scarlet splendor drops on the maples high. hes the dogwood and suma In fabrics of Eastern dye. She smiles on the woo sland asters Till they burst it to purple and bleom The golden-rod's yellow plume

The reddens the clinging ivy, And deepens the corn-fields' gold; barsts open the podded muk-weed, Bids the trumpet blossoms unfold yellows the automa vintage And purples the clustered vine. And with lips like dama-k roses She tasks of the ruddy wine.

Grows fainter and fainter still, And the print of her sandaled footstep Is passing from vale to hill; st-wreath that floated around her, Enshrouding her besom fair, Hee faded away wish the sunlight

But the languorous spell of her beauty

That giinted her golden hair. The maples have lost their scarlet, And the dogwoods their crimson dye, and the golden-rods' yellow banners All pallid an 1 faded lie. And the gold The glow of the royal purple

Has fled from the mist-wres And the tropical Queen of the Forest, - New York Evening Post.

" PARTING."

Pass on ! and leave me standing here alone, My soul predicts the future holds for thee salth and the fame of men; it hath for me ler duties. Dear, thy every tone Hath made my pathway brighter. No weak Shall pass my lips be ause my eyes may see Thine nevermore on earth; altho' the tree Hang leafless o'er my head that once weighed

down
With its abundant harvest. Many a ray From out the golden past shines on the rain; But for the storm and tears of life, the day Had never its fair rainbow. Bleesed pain That makes us trust our Father, till the way end heavenward, friend, and we clasp han

Miscellaneous.

SCARBOROUGH SCANDAL

The season at Scarborough was at its height. The hotels were crowded, and inn-keepers and tradesmen were doing a roaring trade. Not only were there the usual holiday-makers, Yorkshire manuof me. Besides, Annie positively irritates facturers, sprigs of nobility, overworked me, I know she thinks nursing such city men, with their wives and superadreadful infliction.' bundant families, but the cholera had sent over a goodly contingent of foreign tabilities with high-sounding names and of more or less distinguished appearance. There were French marquises and counts, German barons and an Italian duke; there was a Russian prince, and there were dozens of wealthy Hebrews of every nationality, 'rivaling the sun in Oriental splendor.' Many of these person ages were accompanied by their wives and daughters, and most of them were exceed ingly affable in their demeanor, joining in whatever amusement the place afforded and dancing away at the periodical aswith an energy which, if what misdirected, was obviously wellmeant. The Miss Mungos, from Bradford and the Miss Shoddys, of Halifax, grew quite sated with the adulation of foreign noblemen, and if it had not been for the advent of the brilliant and fascinating condition of course, that he did not make Count Splitzentoff at the Regalia hotel there is no knowing but their affections might have returned to the somewhat deserted Toms, Dicks and Harrys of their native country. But before the count's superior attractions all minor constellations waned into insignificance. He was young, apparently about two or three and thirty; he had lovely teeth and magnificent black hair; he was evidently possess od of much wealth, worse little jewelry and drove an admirable mail phase pair of horses. With one consent, theregirl, subjected him to a cross examinafore, the maidens of Scarborough fell tion of the most searching and irritating down and worshipped him. his nieces, the amount of money he in-

The count was accessible, and speedily made a vast number of acquaintances. He was universally popular; the women all liked him, and the men, though not a little jealous of his success, were forced grimly, when his torments were over and to confess that he drove very well, and played a remarkably good game of billards. He spoke moderately good Eaglish, with a strong foreign accent, and conversed fluently in French with any one who had sufficiently mastered the intricacies of that language. There were, of course, certain envious persons at Scarrough who hinted broadly that the fascinating count was no count at all, but an individual in a very much humbler station of life. The Baron von Stufguzz, for instance, insinuated that he had met him before in a gambling den in Vienna, and that his duties there were of a character both menial and disreputable, while the Marquis de Tombola Ferrara said ne was a courier; but, as neither of these gentleen adduced any evidence in support of ir assertions, they were pretty universally disbelieved. Moreover, as both the aron and the marquis—and, for the matter of that, quite half of the most eminent personages in the hotel-had very good ons for wishing that their own antecedents and pretensions should not be too closely investigated, they were content, as a rule, to act upon the excellent proverb which regulates the conduct of those who live in glass houses. So the count increased in favor with all his acquaintances, and became quite a leader of the local society.

Just when he was at the zenith of his popularity, there arrived at the Regalia Hotel an American gentleman, accomambitious mammas gushing over their daughters' perfections to the managers of panied by two young ladies. The party attracted no little interest. The Amerishrine of French ballet dancers and demian was a spare, dried-up looking man of 50 or thereabouts; he had an abrupt, de- mondaines. Miss Alice Dexter was not

sidve manner, and he gave his orders ith an air of one accustomed to be obey-Her various chaperons impressed upon ed with promptness and precision. His name, according to the visitors' book, was Julius K. Dexter; and he had scarcely rethe company that she was the heiress to untold wealth, and Dexter's millions made such a sensation that the young tired to his private sitting room before he was recognized by the hotel gossips as lady had half a dozen proposals in as many days. She herself did nothing to one of the largest and most successful enlighten her many adorers as to the real speculators in Wall Street. There was no state of the case, as she was quite shrewd doubt at all about Mr. Dexter's millions; men looked upon him with awe and adenough to know that any such statement would most materially decrease both miration, while needy scions of nobility their numbers and ardor. On the conhung upon his lips, eager for the slightest trary, as she generally borrowed Miss indication of the course of the markets. The two young ladies rather puzzled the Clara's dresses and diamonds, sometimes company at the Regalia Hotel. Mr. Dexwith and sometimes without her leave, she did her best to confirm the popular ter was known to be childless, and he had simply entered his name in the visitors' error. After a few weeks of this sort of life book as 'Julius K. Dexter and party,' New York.' One of the girls was apparently very delicate; she always went to the Spa in a bath chair, closely wrapped up, and wearing a thick veil, the other be ing in constant attendance. The second, wao was of a sufficiently attractive appearance, dressed plainly, but well, and seemed to enjoy excellent health. Mr. Dexter himself never alluded to them ex-

which might produce the desired effect.

'Clara, my dear,' remarked Mr. Dex-

ter one evening to the invalid, 'that

black-whiskered Italian brigand-looking

chap, who calls himself a count, wants us

'Of course you told him you'd do no

such thing,' answered the young lady,

'I said I'd ask you-not that I eve

supposed you'd mix with the tagrag and

'So you're not going?' said the other

'I wish to goodness some Italian bri-

gand or nobleman would take a fancy to

is really unendurable. Italian counts are

generally on the lookout for heiresses.

Why can't you send her on this expedi-

tion instead of me? Nobody here knows

that she hasn't got a farthing in the

world. We might get rid of her, and

'I am afraid you are getting uncharita-

ble. It would, however, be rather sport

'I shall get on. The people are amus-

ing to look at, and Hannah will take care

'Have it your own way, my dear, I'll

tell the count that we shall be delighted.'

that he had allowed her to assume the

excursion was, therefore, highly enjoy-

able. The count had asked the Baron

ven Stufguzz to join the party too, on the

himself too agreeable to the pseudo-heir

ess; and the rich Miss Mungo and her

mother had been invited for the baron's

amusement. So after inspecting some

more or less interesting ruins, the party

paired off in the grounds, the count, of

course, monopolizing Miss Dexter, and

the baron Miss Mungo, while Dexter was

left to the tender mercies of the chaperon.

The latter gentleman had decidedly the

worst of the bargain, for Mrs. Mungo,

who had originally been a Halifax mill-

description about himself, his fortune,

tended to leave them, and, in fact, all his

'I hope you enjoyed yourself, my dear,

said Dexter to his protege, somewhat

he found himself once more at the Re-

'Immensely,' answered the young lady.

with much emphasis. 'The count is

simply charming, and he is so well off.

He has a house in Paris, a villa in Cannes

and any amount of estates in Lithuania

'A house in Paris and a villa at

Miss Annie Dexter once having insert-

ed the thin end of the wedge by getting

an introduction to Scarborough society,

gave her guardian no peace until he al-

lowed her to go to the ever recurring

balls, which were the almost daily solace

of the young men and maidens at the

various hotels. She had no difficulty in

getting Mrs. Mungo, or some other affable

matron to look after her, an arrangement

which suited Dexter and his niece to per-

fection, as thereby they got rid of her for

Everybody knows what a Scarborough

ask those of another alternately. There is usually a gentleman who officiates as

master of the ceremonies, and introduces

everybody, whether they like it or not.

Cannes!' growled Dexter to himself.

must make further inquiries."

most private and personal affairs.

galia.

and the Caucasus.'

what a blessing that would be!'

become of you?

bobtail lot of people there are here.'

'Certainly not. Why?'

arose and left the room.'

somewhat fretfully.

to join in a driving excursion some-

the count's attentions became so exceed ingly marked that Annie began to expect a proposal daily. The count, however, was a very wary gentleman, and before proceeding to extremities he determined to ascertain from her uncle what the young lady's prospects really were. He accordingly wrote him, beg ging the favor of a few minutes' conversa cept as 'Clara' and 'Annie;' and the male tion in his private room. The American, visitors grew prodigiously anxious to of course, knew pretty well what was coming, but not being over-confident of make their acquaintance. But a week passed, and the foreign noblemen, aspiring his own abilities to deal with an ardent lover, he took his niece's advice as to the captains, tailors, money-lenders and seedy honorables had not succeeded in atcourse he ought to pursue.

That Polish count, swindler, courtier, taining the object of their aspirations. or whatever he might be, means to pro-Matters were growing desperate, so the nose for Annie. What am I to say?" he count was deputed to devise a scheme began.

'Oh, let him have her, by all means. 'But I don't believe he will, unless he thinks she is an heiress, and I don't intend to perjure myself on her account; though of course, I shall give her something when she marries.'

'That is a little awkward,' said Miss Clara, musing. 'We must think it over. Have you made any inquiries about him?

'Yes, and I have no reason to believe that he is not the man he represents himself to be. He is well known both at Paris and Cannes. And yet I believe he s a fraud.'

'That is quite possible; but if he really be Count Splitzentoff, I don't see why 'Nothing, but I thought you might like a change in the monotony," and she Annie should not marry him.'

But he thinks she is worth a million? 'Let him think so.'

'I am not going to tell the mana pack Annie,' sighed the invalid. 'Her temper of lies.'

'I don't want you to,' said the invalid with unusual animation. 'Attend to me. When Splitzentoff proposes you must positively refuse to hear of it, without saying a word about her prospects.' 'And then?

Why then they will elope, of course? Dexter burst out laughing. 'Well, that is certainly an ingenious idea. But I am to let these hungry fellows think she is afaaid he will ill-treat her when he finds an heiress. But, if I take her, what is to out'

'Oh. nonsense! She is very well able to take care of herself, and you will make her a decent allowance."

So Mr. Dexter went to meet the count having made up his mind to put his niece' plan into operation. The interview was brief. The count avowed his devotion to Miss Annie Dexter, and formally asked So when the appointed day came Mr. for her hand. Dexter, whose repugnance Dexter, accompanied by Miss Annie, and to the fascinating foreigner rather induly mounted on a moderately well-ap- creased than diminished, point blank reappointed coach, was piloted by the fused to entertain the proposal. The count triumphant count to a well-known show waxed eloquent and expostulatory; enplace a dozen miles from Scarborough. larged upon the splendors of his family Mr. Dexter omitted to inform Count and the extent of his possessions, went Splitzentoff that the young lady under even so far as to produce a number of his charge was not his niece at all, but papers which established his identity bethe daughter of a defaulting clerk, who wond all reasonable doubt, and invited had committed forgery and then blown Mr. Dexter to come into his private room out his brains. Neither did he say that and inspect a quantity of foreign orders I do? and Miss Annie went off into a vioshe had not a sixpence in the world, or and patents of nobility. But the Ameriobdurate: and, seeing that all name of Dexter, owing to the disgrace his pleading was in vain, the count went which had stained that of her father. The off in a terrible rage.

The next few days were somewhat trying, both for uncle and niece. As soon as Miss Annie heard the dreadful news of her lover's rejection, she attacked her guardian with every species of argument and abuse she could invent, and was only pacified by the threat that he would disclose her identity. Failing to make an impression upon him she resorted to Clara whom she pestered for her good offices and reproached bitterly for having marred her prospects in life.

'My dear Annie' protested Clara, 'I as sure you it has nothing to do with me. should be delighted to see you the countess of Splitzentoff. Uncle takes such violent dislikes, you know. If I were you I should elope; he will be sure to come round afterward."

'My dear Clara, what a magnificent idea! cried Annie, embracing her effusively. As the days passed, the love lorn young lady's temper improved materially: the court was as devoted as ever in his atten tions, though less obtrusive, and the Dexters, uncle and niece, professed to take no notice of the affair. The St. Leger week came on, and the hotels were crowded to suffocation. The night before the great

usual splendor. 'I suppose you are going to night, Annie?' inquired Clara.

'Yes, with Mrs. Mungo; and I have a ast,' said the young lady demurely.

What is it? 'I want you to lend me your diamonds am so anxious to look well to-night." 'Oh, yes, you may have them,' answer ed Clara, smilingly. 'Don't forget to

leave them behind, though! So Miss Annie went to the ball arrayed n Miss Dexter's jewels, and naturally enoyed herself immensely.

The next day nearly everyone in the hotel went off to Dencaster. The Scar the evening, and were left to their own borough air had done Clara so much good that she determined to accompany her uncle. Annie however, pleaded fatigue hotel ball is. The guests of one hotel and a bad headache, and Dexter did not

press her to go. Just before starting Clara

entered her uncle's room. 'Lend me £200,' she said laughing.

What for?' he asked, with a responsive Hence one sees young ladies of title revolving with Hebrew money lenders, 'N 'Now you know you are not to ask questions, but to do as you are told.' Arriving on the course, Deater disposed Haymarket restaurants, and respectable of his niece and began strolling about the little drams which here began so inaus- a cousin, who had arrived most inoppor-British merchants worshipping at the ring. Presently he felt a touch on his piciously under Mr. Silas Bent's roof this tunely from Kansas, had exclaimed:

'I beg your pardon, sare,' said some

a young lady of very refined tastes, and one with a strong foreign accent, but of all that the Misses Bent had said in to- interested in seeing. I am going out there this sort of thing suited her admirably. haf Ize pleasure to address Mr. Dexter?

Her various chaperons impressed upon 'That's so,' said Dexter, turning round. Two men stood before him, one tall and

somewhat distinguished looking, the other shorter, with a sharp, hatchet face and business-like appearance. Dexter fancied he had seen the tall man before. Oddly up. I didn't know as that fine black enough, he was singularly like Count gentleman o' yourn had condescended to Splitzentoff, but his whiskers were nearly let you know I was here. I'm most tired white, and his face was wrinkled and worn, as if from a recent illness. Moreover, he might have been at least thirtyyears older than the count, but still there was a likeness.

'You are Mr. Dexter,' he continued, with much volubility and many gesticulations; ' then you know a miserable, who calls himself the Count Splitzentoff and reside at the Hotel Regalia? Vere is hecan you tell me?

'Hanged if I know,' said Dexter, feeling relatives. If they had not been too guiltisomewhat uneasy. ' Is he not here?' said the stranger, ex-

'No. I don't think he came. Ill or something.'

citedly.

'Hang the fellow,' interposed the short man. 'He's given us the slip.'

'This, sare, is to you a mystery,' said the other, trembling with rage. 'I am ze Count Splitzentoff; that sacre brigand is my valet, Jules le Gullion. Look, you, sare, he is a voleur-what you call pique pocket. I am at Naples; I catch ze accursed cholers: Le Guillon, he pack me to a hospital: I grow worse: he leave me to die: he go to my hotel: he steal my luggage, my money, my papers-everything; he go off I know not where. But I recover. I get on his traces, wis ze aid of my good friend Monsieur Ferrett, of Scotland Yard. At last I have catch him-it is not

Dexter was not easily surprised; but he stared at the infuriated stranger with amazement.

'The devil!' he ejaculated.

'Perfectly correct, sir,' said Mr. Ferrett. 'But we are wasting time. Where is the gentleman?

'At Scarborough, I believe.

'By Jove! I trust he mayn't have got clear off! If I had only wired to the police! But I wanted to collar him my-

Dexter promptly found his niece, and the whole party returned to Scarborough as fast as a special train could carry them. The real count was frantic at the thought of losing his prev. Ferrett was silent and sulky, while Dexter was seriously uneasy about Aonie.

'I never meant to let her in for any thing like this,' he whispered to Clara, who was crying quietly in a corner.

'Where is Count Splitzentoff?' shouted the party in chorus, when they arrived at the Regalia.

Went to London this morning on important business,' answered the manager, and a volley of imprecations burst from the group. Dexter rushed upstairs to his ward's room. The door was locked. He kicked at it violently, and there was live through it; never! I don't believe a faint 'Who's there?' 'Open the door!' cried the American,

feeling thankful that things were no worse.

Oh, Mr. Dexter!' sobbed the forsaker damsel: 'where is Count Solitzentoff? We were to have eloned to-day!"

'You'll never see him again,' said Dexter, savagely. 'He's a swindler. By the way, did Clara give you £200?'

'Yes, and I g g gave it to him to take c c-care of! And he took Clara's diamonds be-c-c cause he said one of the s-sstones was loose! Oh. gracious, what shall lent fit of hysterics.

yours, Clara,' remarked Mr. Dexter, grimly, as his niece came to the di-consolate Annie's assistance; 'but at present M Jules le Guillon has got slightly the best of it.'-London Truth.

PINKIE'S REVENGE.

"What a perfect shame that she got here to-day!" "Sh-Sa-She might hear you!"

"Nonsense! She is down in the recep tion room. I don't suppose, if she is from the backwoods, she has got ears that

can hear through floors." "Girls, I am ashamed of you. How can you be so unfeeling toward your own cousin!"

"I don't care, mamma, she is sure to be awkward and dowdy. How can we have her at the dinner table to-night? shall die of mortification to have to in-

troduce her to Mr. Morris as our cousin.' "Perhaps she will be too tired to come down to dinner after such a long ride. It is a little awkward to add another to a set dinner party."

"Oh! mamma, bless you for the thought. You can tell her that she is too tired. You can arrange it, I know!" " Well, I'll try."

These were the sentences which fell on race there was a ball at the Regalia of unthe ears of Priscilla Bent as she sat alone, waiting to see the aunt and cousins whom she had come all the way from Kansas to

New York to visit, of whose welcome she great favor to ask-perhaps it may be the felt as sure if she had known them all her life. It was by a blunder of the servant that she had been shown directly up stairs into the drawing-room, which communicated by folding-doors with the room where were sitting mother and daughters.

> the first speaker. "Who ever heard of such a name, except for a dog?" "Her name is Priscilla," replied the

> mother. "but Pinkie was given to her by her father, when she was a little girl, on account of her pink cheeks."

"Well, I shall call her Priscilla." " And I too."

"Your father will not like it," said Mrs. Bent. "But we must go down." A swift rush of three women down the staircase, three loud exclamations of dismay at the sight of the empty reception room, looks of dismay and a smothered whisper of vexation.

"How stupid of Ben! Do you suppose she heard-

These were the next scenes in the swift | by her that the young lady in white was morning. And next to these followed one which seemed almost a justification That is the State of all others I am most

gard to their cousin. Slowly rising to her feet, grasping her umbrella firmly in her left hand, rose a tall, an exceedingly tall, young woman, who exclaimed in nasal voice:

"Well, I was jest a comin' to look ye

to death, I tell you; four days an' four nights in the cars is enough to kill an ox. But I'll be all right's soon's I get my coffee. I reckon breakfast's all cleared away by this time, but I don't want much, only a cup of coffee, if the cook hain't thrown it out. I'm real glad to see you. I 'spose uncle got my letter, didn't he?" And pausing in her breathless speech pretty Priscilla Bent looked sheepishly into the faces of her equally shamefaces ly disturbed in their own minds by fears of having been overheard in ther inhospitable comments, they might have detected a strange look on their Kansas cousin's face, a mixture of twinkle and terror. But they saw, heard nothing except what so thoroughly corroborated their worst fears. Even Mrs. Bent her self, who had resolved beforehand to be

welcome she gave was curt and cool. But nothing appeared to daunt the ter rible Pinkie. Radiant good humor shone in her face; her tongue ran like a clapper and when the dinner party was mention ed. Pinkie cried: "Not much! I ain't too tired, I'll jus

thoroughly kind to the child of her hus-

band's favorite brother, was thrown off

her balance, and in spite of herself, the

bunk down and by 6 o'clock I'll be fresh as a rooster! We don't often get a chance to a regular dinner party out in Emporis, and I don't mean to miss one this winter. Say-shall I wear my very best? I've read about the kind of clothes you New Yorkers wear to dinners. But I've got some A No. 1 gowns, I tell you. Now, you just show me my room, and I'll go straight to bed an' stay there till dinner time. You let your black man bring me up a tumbler of milk, will ye, along about one o'clock, and a doughnut or hard tack. I'm used to eatin' heartily in the middle o' the day."

When the door was finally shut upon Pinkie, her aunt and cousins exchanged looks. "Horrible!" cried the youngest daugh

ter, Carrie. "It's worse than I ever conceived. How could papa send for her? "He has not seen her since she was 10 years old," said Mrs. Bent, dismally. "Of course he could not dream she would be like this. He has always said her mother was a charming woman; and they

lived in Europe for several years when she was little. It is horrible, girls!" " 'Bunk down!" ejaculated the eldest daughter, Sophia.

" 'Fresh as a rooster!" echoed Carrie 'Mamma, I shall go to bed myself and be too ill to appear to-night. I never can Mr. Morris will ever cross our threshold again."

"Then he is welcome to stay away." said Mrs. Bent, hotly.

While this distressed consulation was going on between Mrs. Bent and her daughters, Pinkie, safe-locked in her room, was holding one with herself. Tears sparkled in her eyes, but her face was full of mirth.

"I will!" she muttered. "I will do it! It will be good enough for them. I know I can. It will teach them a good lesson. But I'll have to work like a Trojan to get the dress ready. Let me see what I have got that will do? Ha! I have it! That ily. He bent over and kissed her forehead. will be fust the thin 'How lucky I brought it!" she chuckled, as she shook out the folds of a white muslin made in the most antiquated five minutes mischievous Pinkie Bent

was sound asleep. Anxiety and vexation had made Carrie ill, and it was with a most unbecoming flush on her harassed face that she appeared in the drawing-room a few moments before the dinner hour. There sat the cousin from Kansas! Was ever such a figure seen in a New York drawingroom before?

A plain white muslin, made in the shepherdess style, very full and very short, scarlet stockings, a broad scarlet sash, and worst of all, on the head a turban of white muslin, with a scarlet the whole. That was to the Hon. Mr. poppy flaunting in front!

This was what the malicious Pinkie had done with herself, malicious Pinkie, whose trunks were full of exquisite French gowns, such as her cousins had never owned, and not often seen. She knew at least that the opals on her soft white neck would command a certain sort of respect, even from her inhospitable relatives.

"Thank heaven she wore them. That will show people she has at least money. That necklace couldn't have cost less than \$1,000."

"Yes," replied Pinkie nonchalantly 'Ma likes 'em best of all she's got They're ma's. I like flowers better. I'n great on artificial flowers; always wear em every day."

The guests were already arriving. Mr. Bent himself among them, he having, ac "Pinkie! What a name!" continued cording to the fashion of New York business men, arrived at home only in time to dress for dinner. His heart was so full of affectionate welcome for his niece. whom he remembered well as a beautiful child of ten, only half a dozen years ago, that he did not at first note anything but the lovely uplifted eyes, and the affection ate voice.

As the dinner progressed, even unob servant Mr. Bent became aware that his niece's attire was not what it should be, and that her voice was too loud.

"But the women folks can soon straighten that all out, and the child's as pretty as a picture." So also thought the Hon. Mr. Morris who, to Carrie's vexation, on being told

"From Kansas! How delighted I am!

in the spring." "If all the Kansas ladies have so wonderful a complexion as your cousin, that along a lonely road one morning on my is another reason for visiting the region. way to the county seat, Judge -Pray, present me to her, will you? I should like to ask her many questions. Perhaps, ah-"he stammered, with the curious mixture of diffidence and audacity one so often sees in Englishmen, "perhaps your mother will be so very good as to let me have the pleasure of sitting by her side at dinner—that is, if it will not disarrange your plans."

"I am quite sure mamma will not relinquish the pleasure of having you chiefly to berself at dinner," quickly responded Carrie, her heart full of anger and morti-

Nevertheless, several times in the course of the dinner, Mr. Morris heard the shrill in the streets who never "drink a drop." voice, and thought to himself:

"What a pity the American voice is so nigh pitched."

When the gentlemen joined the ladies in the drawing-room, Mr. Morris looked eagerly for the Kansas cousin. Not seeing her, he accosted Mrs. Bent with true English bluffness: "I don't see your niece from Kansas: 1

talking with her all the rest of the even-With mingled resentment and confusion Mrs. Bent replied:

"My niece went up-stairs immediately after dinner."

In truth. Mrs. Bent was in a state of nervous bewilderment. Without for a noment suspecting the real reason of Pinkie's withdrawal, she had perceived that the girl was greatly moved as she came swiftly to her when they were entering the drawing-room. "Aunt, I must ask you to excuse me. I

am going up-stairs to dress. I was not dressed as I should have been." "Never mind, child, never mind."

Pinkie was gone.

It did not take long for her to finish er transformation touches. The dainty white surah silk, with billowy reaches of white lace from belt to hem, the soft, clinging gloves to the shoulders, the opal . clinging gloves to the shoulders, the opal that Partaga into the gutter and re-bracelets, the white estrich feather fan, solved not to smoke again. For six the white sating all opers—all were in readi months I suffered the torments of the the white satin slippers-all were in readi ness. But at last Pinkie's heart failed her. "It was a shameful trick to play on

them. I shall cry; I know I shall, and I'd rather die than cry before that Englishman." At last she stole down slowly, hesitat-

ingly. Black Ben caught sight of her first, and reeled back with excitement. It was an unerring instinct which led Pinkie, on entering the drawing-room, to glide swiftly to her uncle's side, and put

ting both hands into his, said: "Dear Uncle Silas, won't you make my peace with aunt, and ask your friends here to forgive me for masquerading at your dinner?" Before she had half-finished speaking.

the company had gathered close around "I must say," began Mrs. Bent, in an

angry tone. But Pinkie went on resolutely:

"I could not resist the temptation to ive up to the New Yorkers' idea of a Kansas girl, just for an hour or two. You know that I was exactly the sort of a person you all expected to see from the west." She gathered courage as she saw smiles. "Yes, you all know it," embracing the group in her appealing glance, and we out west all know it. Then, for give me. You ask them to forgive me dear Uncle Silas. won't you?" But Uncle Silas was laughing too heart-

"I ask them to forgive me for kissing you," he said. "A capital joke, Pinkie? "The best bit of acting I ever saw."

cried the Hon. Mr. Morris: "quite clever country fashion. "Now I can go to sleep very neat. Upon my word, though, I do and rest easy for an hour, 'awkward and think now, really, Miss Bent, I should dowdy.' That is what I shall be," and in have seen through it; I don't think you ould have deceived me."

"I should not have tried," replied Pinkie, very simply.

Yet there was a certain indefinable comething in her tone which made the Hon. Mr. Morris change color.

There are no words in which to describe the embarrassment of Mrs. Bent and daughters.

"Had Pinkie overhead what they said about her?" They sounded her as far as they dared.

But they never found out. To only one person did Pinkie ever tell Morris, after she had been some weeks

his wife. "I thought it was so unjust in them. Frank," she said; "so cruel. I'd just give them a lesson and let them see that manners may be only skin deep-easily put on or put off. But I'd never have done it. Frank, if I had seen you first-never. I wanted to run out of the room as soon as I saw you look at me."

"You needn't to have," replied the Hon. Mr. Morris, "for I thought as soon as my eves fell on you, that I had never seen so lovely a face before.

"Did you, really?" asked Pinkie. "Really," answered the Hon. Mr. Morris.-Helen Hunt Jackson.

A good story is breathed from the Agricultural College of how the enterprising Sophs attempted to lay wily Prof. McLouth recently. The professor announced to the class that as head of the industrious and persevering he would mark the student who first solved a problem relating to specific gravity just given out 916 on his standing. One bright young man found the solution that evening, and before his talented mind was wrapped in slumber he had communicated the pleasing spron pattern some neighbor had loaned in a paper containing the correct solution, all system in the operation. Pending his being dated at five o'clock a. w. After rect. wife's demand for it, he pinned the duplibeing dated at five o'clock A. M. After recitation, Prof. McLouth observed: "Gentlemen, I have received a large number of answers to the problem given you yesterday, each dated at five A. M. I am disposed to be fair in this matter, waiving aside the fact that I know replied that it was and the price teal not one of you were out of bed at that hour, and will divide the 9% points offered equally among the class. Let me see, there are sixty members of the class, I think, gentlemen! Lansing Republican.

Awaiter, like a cyclone, carries all before

Is Every Body Drunk? Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging overtook me with his wagon and invited

me to a seat. We had not gone far before the wagen began to wobble. Said I, "Judge, I think

your coachman has taken a drop too much. Putting his head out of the window,

the Judge shouted: "Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!"

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Be dad! but that's the firs' rightful s'cision your Honor's giv' 'n twel' mont!"

If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days, of apoplectic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid Some day they will reel no more—they will drop dead, just because they baven't the moral courage to defy professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and thus get rid of the hope she has not gone; I was counting on "drunkenness in the blood."-The American Rural Home.

Channey Depew's Last Cigar,

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was in Albany one day attending the meeting of the New York Central stockholders. Meeting a friend, the tender of a cigar to Mr. Depew recalled an interesting rem-iniscence, which we give in Mr. Depew's words; "I was a confirmed smoker, amoking twenty cigars a day, up to about a dozen years ago, when I gave up the habit. I now do not use tobacco. Twelve or thirteen years ago I found myself suf-fering from indigestion, with wakeful fits at night, nervousness and inability to submit to mental strain. I was in the city of Albany one day and bought a twenty-five-cent Partaga. I was walking up Broadway, and at the corner of State Street I took the cigar out of my meuth and looked at it. I had smoked about an inch of it. A thought struck we I had inch of it. A thought struck me. I had been reading a German savant's book on the unhealthfulness of the use of tobacco. I looked at my cigar and said: "You are responsible for this mischief." I threw damned. I wanted to smoke, but I resolutely refused. My appetite mea was growing better, my sleep was growing sounder, and I could do more work. I did not smoke up to two or three years ago. After I had worked for seventeen hours continuously one day, late at night I thought I would try a cigar as a soothing influence. I lit a cigar. It was delicious. I enjoyed the aroma of the smoke and the pleasure of the eigar more than I can say. The next day I smoked four cigars and the next two. I found the use of tobacco was affecting my physical system and I stopped it entirely and have not commenced again

Unlucky Cotton.

and probably never shall.'

Speaking of the favored speculators who contrived to run cotton through the jines during the war the Washington Herald remarks: It is a curious fact that the wealth ob-

tained in this way always brought with it

misfortupe, culminating in financial wreck, and of all those who made such enormous amounts of money in the way mentioned not one has been able to keep it till now. The two firms most preminent in this trade were Hoyt, Sprague & Co. of New York and Sprague Brothers & Co., at Providence, R. I. Owing, it is said, to the influence the last-named firm had with Mr. Chase, it obtained permits from the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase cotton wherever it could be found, and the army commanders were obliged to protect these agents whenever called on to do so. Their main agent in Louisiana was a gentleman from the north who a few years before the warhad married a wealthy lady, owning a very large estate in the best cotton region of that State. He was thoroughly familiar with the section occupied by the Union Army during the Red River episode, and perhaps no better person could have been elected for the purpose than he. In eighteen months the great New York firm and Rhode Island spinners purchased nearly 10,000 bales along the Mississippi and Red Rivers and their tributaries and brought it safely out, sending to Liver pool all they themselves did not require. At this time the persons named really had a monopoly of the business, and it was estimated that they made 500 per cent. profit in their cotton transactions. But they heaped up riches not knowing who should gather them. Their troubles began at this very time, and misfortune pursued them with a relentless unchangeableness that knew no variance. The senior partner, Mr. Edwin Hoyt, died worse than bankrupt after making \$5,-000,000, and the curse seems to have descended to his children. The Spragues have made and lost three great fortunes-Their history, in all its various ramifications, is too well known to require any extended mention.

The Beginning of a Great Industry, The following story is told in an exchange of the beginning of one of the extensive industriest. Twenty-three years ago, or thereabouts, a family of three persons-father and mother and young daughter-occupied the ground floor of a modest two story cottage in the outskirts of Brooklyn. In the front room the husband and father plied his vocation, that the reward of merit should ever crown the of custom tailor, and residents of the neighborhood grew familiar with the face and figure of the man who stitched diligently away summer and winter at his trade. One day his wife came in to ask his assistance in the matter of cutting an results to every member of the class. At the her. He took the pattern and cut one first recitation next morning each one handed after it, making use of his accurate tailor cate against the window and went on with his work. A lady in passing noticed cents. The purchase was made, another pattern cut and again the window ernamented. Before night two more patterns had been disposed of, and from toat sim-ple beginning grew an industry which has developed into one of the great enter-prises of the day and brought a large for-tune and wide fame to its founder, Mr.

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Rose Terry Cook temporary idiosync particularly in sick to be instinctive inc or need. A phys whose early death w profession, so wond diagnosis, and in agents-said to me strengly craved any however odd or un

desired seemed to be them to try it, for that the article in qu useful to the patient or a sip would at one He told of several practice that jus While he was in B pleting his course of cellege, a severe epie arrhesa set in and was crowded with n was unusually obstin and at last attacked matron's. The chil the mother was obl her in her arms whe duties, as those could and there was not a spared. One day wh dinner with her child was a slice of boiled t The ham had not boiling, and the bat grasped a piece of th

but the child cried so the rind so tightly th Next morning the -, how is your bal pecting to hear an un several infants had d "Bhe's a great de

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mother, cheerfully. thought I'd killed he I let her get hold of when I wasn't lookin it in her mouth, and I tried to take it aw have a spasm, so I let day she's ever so mu rhes stopped last n well and ate well this

The prompt and pe directly to the kitche mains of the ham, cu off, carried them up and distributed them who without exception avidity: and every on periment was tried ra Another patient wa rently at the point of of the bowels; doctor

given him up, he w above a whisper an friend, pitiful of his stooped over him and Patrick, is there that I can get you?" In a whisper so wes

be inaudible unless ear down close to the dying man answered: Cabbage." The doctor could no 'Did you say cabb

credulously.
"Oi did," was the 'Cooked or raw?" loctor. "Raw," murmured The doctor stood as reflected that Pat w nothing could kill or seemed a kindly thin wishes, so he went o and cutting a large, fr ed it into quarters and

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elpless hand into a he cabbage up again hen Dr. C. sat down rdinary patient. Slowly the cabbag rishman's eyes brig rocess, and a shade n ais countenance; as th wallowed he said:udible tone, but the

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received. To curtail my story the day Patrick ate all a large cabbage, began that time, and in a we hospital and went to story from Dr. C. him record it. In another physician was attendi kidney disease; the p craving for ciuer, and experience in the h sent for a pitcherful hurse to give it to the quantities and observe icted on him, and to r cemed injurious; the rections, but the ps Twist, kept asking for ared not indulge him or's direction, but bei aleep during the night and the patient, creepi letly, reached the p t at one draught. Th

proached himself bitter watch, but the cider ad both doctor and n

spensed with. A man can take an ele-day without getting his

some from haunts of mount and lake, I make a sudden sally, And send the small boy's milkpail gay A-sailing up the alley, I paint the maiden's nose with red,

I send the leaves a scooting, And make the fat man chase his hat With hallooing and hooting. Frem off the line the clothes I blow,

And e'en the line I sever, Per dust may come and dust may go, But I go on forever.

ch the Best Judge of its Bequir

IDIOSYNCRASIES OF EATING.

Rose Terry Cooke writes:-There are temporary idiosyncratic desires for food, to be instinctive indications of usefulness or need. A physician I once knew. whose early death was a real loss to the profession, so wonderful was his skill in diagnosis, and in the use of remedial agents—said to me once that if a patient strengly craved anything to eat or drink, desired seemed to be, he always allowed them to try it, for he invariably found

While he was in B Hospital. after comcollege, a severe epidemic of summer diwas unusually obstinate and malignant, and at last attacked an infant of the matron's. The child was very ill, and may two sit on a level who seem, to outthe mother was obliged to take it with ward sight, far parted. But some praise her in her arms when she went about her is very repulsive. Such is formal praise. duties, as those could not be neglected, dinner with her child in her lap, there truth and covers with confusion, public was a slice of boiled ham put on her plate. The ham had not been skinned after general praise wherein it should be parboiling, and the baby reached out and ticular and discriminating. The one grasped a piece of the rind that was near simple rule is this: Praise should be first tried to take it away, sure that it would be injurious under the circumstances, but the child cried so hard and grasped the rind so tightly that at last she gave up the contest.

Next morning the doctor said:-"Mrs. how is your baby to-day?" fully ex-

it in her mouth, and cried so hard when well and ate well this morning."

The prompt and perceptive doctor went directly to the kitchen, discovered the remains of the ham, cut slips of the rind off, carried them up to the infant ward, and distributed them among the babies, who without exception grasped them with avidity; and every one on whom this ex-

periment was tried rapidly recovered. Another patient was an Irishman apparently at the point of death with ulceration of the bowels; doctors and nurses had all stooped over him and said:-

"Patrick, is there anything you want that I can get you?"

In a whisper so weak and hoarse as to dying man answered:-

The doctor could not believe his ears. "Did you say cabbage?" he asked incredulously.

"Raw," murmured Patrick.

wishes, so he went out into the garden and cutting a large, fresh cabbage divided it into quarters and laid one of the sections close to Patrick's lips, guiding his helpless hand into a place that propped the cabbage up against his mouth, and then Dr. C. sat down to watch this extra-

ordinary patient. Slowly the cabbage disappeared, the Irishman's eyes brightened during the process, and a shade more of life pervaded his countenance; as the last fragment was audible tone, but the doctor made him wait a few moments before the second quarter was laid in position and eagerly

To curtail my story, in the course of the day Patrick ate all the good part of a large cabbage, began to get well from that time, and in a week or two left the hospital and went to work. I had this story from Dr. C. himself, or I dare not record it. In another instance the same physician was attending a case of severe kidney disease; the patient had a great craving for ciuer, and remembering his experience in the hospital, the doctor sent for a pitcherful and ordered the hurse to give it to the sick man in small seemed injurious; the nurse followed directions, but the patient, like Oliver Twist, kept asking for more; the nurse dared not indulge him beyond the docaleep during the night omitted one dose, and the patient, creeping out of bed very quietly, reached the pitcher and emptied it at one draught. The poor nurse reproached himself bitterly for his lapse of watch, but the cider cured the patient, and both doctor and nurse were shortly dispensed with.

A man can take an elevator a hundred times a day without getting high.

The Art of Praising.

To praise well is a difficult art, an intellectual and moral feat, to which, must go delicacy and cultivation of mind, thought and nice perception and chivalrous generosity, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat. How fine was the eulogy of Frederick the Great at a state feast, when he withdrew a brave Austrian general placed him near the royal seat, saying, 'I have always wished to see you at my side rather than facing me." But, contrarywise, Nicole's compliments were saved from offense only by their comedy. When the bashful scholar was summoned to a company by a Parisian beauty to as he could, covering his retreat with clouds of fine speeches, in which he informed his hostess that her "lovely little particularly in sickness, that are very apt oyes" were irresistible; but being recned outside by a friend, who told him he had accused the lady of what all scholar returned abruptly to the company, humbly begged pardon for his error, and exclaimed: "Madam, I never beheld such fine large lips, such fine large hands, or rot for all they cared, and the country however odd or unwholesome the thing so fine and large a person altogether in along with him-and all such talk as that, the whole course of my life." When a man who was unusally mute spoke wisethat the article in question either became | ly and well, but pleaded at the beginning useful to the patient or just a mouthful that his habitual silence should excuse or a sip would at once satisfy the desire. his deficiencies, a lady said to him after-He told of several instances in his own wards. "Sir, I like the speech of silent practice that justified his theory." which was very elegant praise. So said one humble in station to a scholar, pleting his course of study at a medical "When I talk with you I forget you know more than I do." Whether to bestow this arrhees set in and the children's ward high praise or to earn it was the more adwas crowded with patients. The disease mirable may be questioned. Weiss said the gift of appreciation is as divine as the dignity of being appreciated." Thus

at the moment, for it is a matter well could not shoot the dogs without endanworthy of preparation. It is well sometimes to put praise in yet spares the face of our friend. Written words are like a tender veil behind which pecting to hear an unfavorable report, as | we may speak more warmly and like the several infants had died during the night. | casting down of the eyes which is instinc-She's a great deal better," said the tive when very precious things are to be and undid the dogs without difficulty, all mother, cheerfully. "But I surely said. Writing may also add elegance and thought I'd killed her yesterday, doctor. wisdom. When Dr. Balguy (I know not I let her get hold of a bit of ham rind whether the father, John, or the son when I wasn't looking at her and she got Thomas; but either it might be, for the father had the wisdom to burn his ser-I tried to take it away I thought she'd mons that his son might be left to his have a spasm, so I let her suck it; but to- own labors, and the son had the wisdom day she's ever so much better; her diar- to profit by his father's discretion) once rhees stopped last night, and she slept preached from the text, "All wisdom is sorrow," he received these lines from a

true, that is, temperate and thoughtful;

If what you advance, dear Doctor, be true,
That wisdom is sorrow, how wre ched are you! Praising is a great privilege of friendship, and equally a duty. A privilege, which makes praising the greatest pleasbe inaudible unless the doctor put his years perhaps, unmindful to cheer his future? A friend should so regard his friend in his heart that as Brutus says of Casar, "His glories are not extenuated wherein he was worthy, nor his offences observant; as it is a justice, let it be renderit is an art, let it be studied.

Mark Twain's Campaigning. From Mark Twain's "Private History cember Century, we take this incident: For a time life was idly delicious, it the enemy were advancing in our direction from over Hyde's prairie. The reacted on him, and to refuse it to him if it we had to allow them to remain, for they fested more uneasiness when the mails were already present and doing the most were late than did Muldoon, and he of the talking, too. The question was, would pull the mail sacks to the rear door which way to retreat, but all were so flur- within a few moments of the time that he ried that nobody seemed to have even a knew the delivery wagon would be there. tor's direction, but being overcome with guess to offer. Except Lyman. He ex He was even taught to liek stamps and plained in a few calm words, that inas-much as the enemy were approaching were a large number of circulars to stamp from over Hyde's prairie, our course was he would perform his duty. Many other simple; all we had to do was not to retreat | equally difficult tasks would be undertoward him; any other direction would taken. He will be greatly missed by not

we could not know how soon the enemy

might arrive, it did not seem best to try to take the horses and things with us; so we only took the guns and ammunition, and started at once. The route was very rough and hilly and rocky, and presently the night grew very black and rain began to fall, so we had a troublesome time of it struggling and stumbling along in the from the opposite side of the table and dark; and soon some person slipped and fell, and then the next person behind stumbled over him and fell, and so did the rest, one after the other; and then Bowers came with the keg of powder in his arms. while the command were mixed together. arms and lege, on the muddy slope: and so he fell, of course, with the keg, and grace her hospitality, he retired as soon this started the whole detachment down the hill in a body, and they landed in the brook at the bottom in a pile, and each that was undermost pulling the hair and scratching and biting those that were on top of him; and those that were being scratched and bitten scratching and biting her sex thought a defect, the dismayed the rest in their turn, and all saying they would die before they would ever go to war again if they ever got out of this brook this time, and the invader might which was dismal to hear and take part in, in such smothered, low voices, and grisly dark place and so wet, and the enemy may be coming any moment. The keg of powder was lost and the guns

too; so the growling and complaining continued straight along while the brigade pawed around the pasty hillside and slopped around in the brook hunting for these things; consequently we lost con siderable time at this; and then we heard a sound, and held our breath and listened, and it seemed to be the enemy coming. though it could have been a cow: for it had a cough like a cow; but we did not wait, but left a couple of guns behind and struck out for Mason's again as briskly Insincere praise, conventional matter of as we could scramble along in the dark. and there was not a nurse that could be course compliment, intemperate and But we got lost presently among the rugspared. One day when she sat down to coarse commendation which outreaches ged little ravines and wasted a deal of time finding the way again, so it was after praise wherein it should be private, and nine when we reached Mason's stile at last; and then before we could open our mouths to give the countersign, several dogs came bounding over the fence with great riot and noise, and each of them eagerness; the mother was alarmed and and then generous, that is, living and took a soldier by the slack of his trousers warm. It is well not to venture on praise and began to back away with him. We gering the persons they were attached to, so we had to look on helpless at what was writing, which enlarges our liberty and perhaps the most mortifying spectacle of the civil war. There was light enough and to spare, for the Masons had now run out on the porch with candles in their hands. The old man and his son came but Bower's; but they couldn't undo his dog, they didn't know his combination! he was of the bull kind and seemed to be set with a Yale; time lock: but they got him loose at last with some scalding water, of which Bowers got his share and returned thanks. Peterson Dunlap afterwards made up a fine name for this engagement and also for the night march which preceded it, but both have long ago faded out of my memory.

A Canine Postal Clerk.

On the morning after election "Mulbecause friends stand on that equal ground doon," the dog that has guarded the postoffice by day and night for the past ten ure, and it is also then a boon to affection. years, manifested slight indisposition and And duty, because the helpfulness of seemed to realize more fully that somepraise is so great that to be unpraiseful thing had happened than did Postmaster when our friend has deserved well is as if Price and his clerks. Ever since that day given him up, he was unable to speak we should refuse him our hand in his efabove a whisper and my kind-hearted forts; for to praise him lovingly for what der the mailing-table, and under no cirfriend, pitiful of his helpless condition, he has done is to give him a strong hand cumstances could he be prevailed to leave when one forenoon she appeared in the w in what he shall try to do. What it. Nothing would he touch in the way can be colder, more unlovelike, of substantial food; and Mr. Price gives more disappointing and uncherishing it as his impression that the dog was dethan to walk beside your comrade, many termined on starving to death, in preference to being a watch-dog under a eardown close to the trembling lips, the successes or his noble efforts with your Democratic administration. March 5, warm praise for the moment and with yet | while Mr. Price was reading aloud the acwarmer help growing therefrom for the count of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, Muldoon left his box, and, coming up beside his master, gave four hideous yelps and fell dead upon the floor. Muldoon, as near as can be esti-"Cooked or raw?" asked the astounded enforced," but kindly turned into cor mated, was 28 years of age, and was giftrection. It is one of the joys of love that | ed with remarkable instinct. When a the vocabulary of praise is increased; for pup he belonged to Judge Matthews, a The doctor stood aghast; however, he large measures of it may go in a look, a resident of Southern Missouri, who was reflected that Pat was dying, and that touch and that too, with the greatest the owner of a number of slaves. Early nothing could kill or cure him now; it privacy in large companies. In sum, as in his existence the dog was one day seemed a kindly thing to fultil his last praising is a liberty, let it be modest and severely whipped by one of his master's colored servants, and from that day to ed; as it is a privilege, let it be sought; as this has had a pronounced antipathy to a colored man, and one never went into the postoffice but what he would be viciously barked at. Early in the '60's the Judge moved to Lawrence, Kas., taking the dog with him. During the Quantrell raid of a Campaign that Failed," in the De Muldoon was shot through the shoulder while guarding the dead body of his master, but survived the wound. Later was perfect; there was nothing to mar it. on the dog followed a bull team across the Then came some farmers with an alarm plains via the Santa Fe trail, turning up swallowed he said:—" More!" in quite an one day. They said it was rumored that in Colorado City, being the property of a freighter who was afterward hanged in Hangman's Canyon for stealing horses. sult was a sharp stir among us, and gen- Until within the past few years the dog eral consternation. It was a rude awak- paid weekly visits to the place where his ening from our pleasant trance. Rumor master was executed. Old age only was was but a rumor—nothing definite about what prevented him from doing so any it; so in the confusion we did not know longer. After the freighter's death the which way to retreat. Lyman was for dog made his home with several different not retreating at all in these uncertain persons in Colorado City, and was always circumstances, but he found that if he well fed and cared for. In the early days tried to maintain that attitude he would of Colorado Springs the dog came into fare badly, for the command were in no the possession of Judge Prince, and has humor to put up with insubordination. So been in the family ever since. Muldoon he yielded the point and called a council knew about as much about the routine of of war-to consist of himself and the work at the postoffice as any one else. three other officers, but the privates made He would at command carry a package such a fuss about being left out that we to any of the boxes on the lower tier, and quantities and observe carefully how it had to allow them to be present. I mean seldom made a mistake. No one mani-

A WOMAN AND A TELEGRAM.-The other day a young housewife left her home in the city to spend a few days with several lady friends in Hamilton. Before going she pre-pared a good supply of edibles for her husband, and told him he could help himself whenever he was hungry. He fook lunca down town and went home in the evening for dinner.

As he tells the story he found cold chicken, cold butter, cold pie, cold milk, cold salt, cold mustard, and several other cold dishes, but with all he was not entirely satisfied and hunted high and low for something else. At first he did not know what it was, but finally concluded that he wanted bread. He knew there was some in the house, but he could not find it. Finally he concluded to telegraph his wife, for he could not live without bread. Accordingly a telegram asking "Where is the bread!" was dispatched.

The pleasuriest things in the world are mustard, and several other cold dishes, but

bread?" was dispatched.

The wife received it in the midst of a num ber of ladies, and it frightened her nearly to death. With the cry "I know it is bad news; I know Mr. — is killed!"I she fell in a faint. The ladies cried for sympathy, and a most lumphrous seem presented itself when the lugubrious scene presented itself when the man of the house happened in. "What's ihe matter?" he asked. "Mrs. B.'s husband has when the household goods are seized for nonbeen killed and she has fainted," was the reply. "How do you know?" he asked. "Oh, he got a telegram." Where is it?" "We

Imagine the scene when the sympathetic creatures read the message. In about an hour the reply was sent back to him: "You mean thing. It's in the bread box under the piano, where I hid it from the cook."

HE TALKED OUT LOUD .- "Mamma." inquired Tommy Tuff of his mother, last Sunday after service, "is it very bad to talk out loud in church ?" "Of course it is, Tommy," she answered

severely, "have you been guilty of such mis-"Yessum, I reckon I was to-day."

"Well, you bad boy, if I'd known you didn't know how to behave yourself, I should have gone with you to watch you. What have you been doing?"

"Wh, you see the preacher was telling the children if they didn't do better the earth would open and swallow them up, like it did to the wicked people in the Bible, and he said he could even at that time see the mountains splitting open and the valleys licking out their

Tommy stopped at this point, as if uncertain about further progress.
"Well," said his mother, anxiously, "did

you say anything?" "Yessum."

" What?"

"'Rats?' An' I said it so loud they fired me right out."-Merchant Traveler.

A STORY is going the rounds of an estimable A STORY is going the rounds of an estimator young gentleman who is something of a practical joker. Not long ago he discovered, while promenading on North Pearl Street, the driver of a closed brougham dozing away upon the box. Our friend, leaving his companion, stiently opened the door of the carriage, and closing it with a loud snap, addressed an im aginary person within, and politely doffing his hat, promised to call soon. The driver had meanwhile straightened up, and glancing hastily over his shoulder, perceived the wag smiling on his mistress, as he thought, and when that gentleman looked up at him and uttered the word "home" he took up the eins and speedily drove off. No one but the lady and the coachman will ever know what transpired after she crossed the threshold of the family mansion.

nuisance among good cooks—a perpetual borrower. One day it was a cupful of sugar;

Eggs are eggs, you know."

Two German school boys were talking about the complications with Spain.

"I am glad to see our Kaiser seized the Caroline Islands."

"Why not, Karl. Art thou not a lover of thy country?"
"That's all very well, but there are 600 islands in the group, and if they become Germany property we will have to learn the

names of the last one of them by heart. I

am down on that kind of a foreign policy."

"WELL," said Mr. Snaggs, looking up from his paper, "a seat in the New York Stock Exchange has just been sold for ithirty-four thousand dollars." "Mercy!" commented Mrs. Snaggs, "who

is going to sing?" "Sing!" howled Snaggs. "What would they sing for at a stock exchange? Have you got an idea it is a kind of a concert?" "Well, don't get cross, dear. I thought some foreign singer was going to be there or seats wouldn't be so dear."

HE WAS A CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN .-Ma, did you know old Mr. Slimkins?" asked

"Yes, dear," replied the old lady. " He is dead." "Now that's too bad; I've known him so

nany years." "The paper says he was an octogenarian." "Oh, no, there must be some mistake about that. He's been a Cumberland Presbyterian ever since I knew him."

PROP. WIENRACHNITZEL .- "I'vas going to give me a penefit goncert. Could Isold you a few tickets? Von dollar each." Victim-"Yes; you may give me ten tick-

Prof. W .- "Vell, I tell you vot I do. You gife me fife dollars, unt I vont gife me no goncert. Den ve both make money. Ain't it?"-Chicago Rambler.

"AURELIA. do you know that you are in danger of your life from talking so much?'
"No, I-don't; and what's more I don't believe it." "It is true though. Physicians say that people who breathe through their mouths invariably contract consumption. Now, you " "It makes no difference, Edward. I will talk. I would just as soon die of consumption as lockjaw."

answer our needs perfectly. Everybody saw in a moment how true this was, and how wise; so Lyman got a great many compliments. It was now decided that we should fall back on Mason's farm.

It was after dark by this time, and as Colorado Springs Gasetts.

It is said that Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour some years ago, when, to their surprise, an angry bull stood in the pathway, evidently determined to demolish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give this reviewer a wide maryin," Yea," replied the poet; "it appears to be a disputed passage." It is said that Longfellow and Fields were

The stove, like the toper, is always ready for an opening draft in the morning. Young farmers of Dakota are starting East to spend the winter in search of wives.

The stomach-ache will soon be a luxury. Peppermint oil has risen 55 cents a pound. Mrs. Langtry has dyed her hair red. Many of her admirers have painted the town the

same color.

He called for Miss Brown. Servant—"She's engaged." Caller—"I know it; I'm what she's engaged to."

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

Atmospheric knowledge is not thoroughly distributed in our schools. A boy being asked "What is mist?" vaguely responded: "An

It was a Normal school girl, when writing a composition on death, that solemnly wrote: "There is no hearth, howso'er defended but has one broken chair."

The sporting fraternity have grown so respectable of late that a young lady whose father is in the undertaking business now speaks of her parent as a professional boxer.

It was a Boston girl who remarked on first seeing a steam fire engine in operation, "Who would have dweamed such a vewy diminative looking concern would hold so much watah." Several of our young men of fashion have, it is said, lately adopted the plan of having their clethes made without pockets; and, as their tailors allege, for the "best possible

In Mr. Tennyson's last poem he used the following words: "The dead are not dead, but alive." So it would seem that they vote the graveyard population in England just as they do in America.

"And how does Charley like to go to school?" kindly inquired a good man of a six year old boy. "I like goin' well enough," replied the embryo stateaman ingenously, "but I don't like staying after I get there."

A brakeman who was caught between two cars the other day was describing his sufferings to his wife. "Why," she exclaimed, "that's just the way it feels when you are breaking in a new pair of corsets."

Boston Young Lady (looking over bill of fare)—"You may bring me—ah—er—a small modicum of the bird that saved Rome from the wicked Gaul." Summer Waiter (college graduate)—"Er—with sage and onions?"

A German student who had made very little progress in taking leave of one of his tutors, began thus with pathos: "Herr Professor, to you I am indebted for all I know." "Stop, I pray," replied the tutor, "do not mention such a trifle." A Harvard student searched for a leak in the gas pipe with a lighted match. He will never do it again. There is this to say in favor of a collegiate education: When a man learns anything he learns it so thoroughly that ne

"I pay my hired man \$16 a month and found," said old Blodget. "And found," interrupted his niece. "Whatdo you mean by that! How do you find him?" "Why," replied the old man, "If he doesn't know I'm coming I generally find him asleep.

A Yankee clinched his argument with an Englishman as to the relative size of the Thames and Mississippi by saying: "Why, look here, mister, there ain't enough water in the whole of the Thames to make a gargle for the mouth of the Mississippi River." "Sam," said a high-toned gentleman, "you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure and the little ones at the bottom?" "For de same, sah, dat makes de front ob your house marble, and de backgate chiefly slop bar'l, sah."

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borrower. One day it was a cupful of sugar:
the next a box of blueing and the clethes
wringer, and so on. And she wasn't half as
good at returning as she was at borrowing.
One day in the midst of her cooking not an
egg was to be found. Over she went to one of
her neighbors, a widow of small means, and
borrowed two or three eggs she happened to
have in the house. Several weeks elapsed,
when one forenoon she appeared in the widow's
kitchen with three eggs in a paper bag.

"Good morning. Mrs. S. I have come to
return something you let me have the other
day. I had boiled eggs for breakfast this
morning, and these are three I had left over.

"Mamma," said young Bobby, with a
thoughtful air, "what did you mean by telling
papa that I had outgrown my slippers?"
I meant you are getting too big for them, Bobby." "Well, then," went on Bobby, "how
long will it be before I outgrow your slippers?"

Bromley—"Have you met the Marquis de
Beaupearet" Pompano—"Yes, I met him last
Wednesday. I was very much pleased with
him. He is a charming conversationalist."

"He is travelling isecgnito, you know." "No,
I didn't row it. When I saw him he was in
a street car."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Mamma," said young Bobby, with
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papa that I had outgrown my slippers?"

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"Mamma," said young Bobby, with
thoughtful air, "what did you mean by telling
papa that I had outgrown my slippers?"

"Well, then," went on Bobby, "how
look in deal Mulli al Will.

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Debility, Prematur. Declis et,
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GEORGE H STELLWAGEN, Sheriff.

By WILLIAM H. TRAINGN, Deputy Sheriff.

JAMES J. ATKINSON,

Plaintiffs' Atterneys.

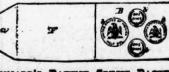
CTATE OF MICHIGAN. In the Circuit of court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery. Mary Haire, complainant, vs. Robert H. Haire, defendant. It satisfactorily appearing upon due proof by amdavit that the defendant. Robert H Haire, is not a resident of this State out resides in the State of Wisconsim. On motion of James V. D. Willcox. complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Rob IT H. Haire, cames his appearance to be entered in said cause, and answer the bill of complaint filed therein within four months from the date hereof, and in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed; and also that this order be published once a week for six successive weeks in the Michigan Fahuer, a newspaper published and circulated in said county, and that the first publication be made within twenty days from the date hereof.

Dated Detroit, October 21. 1885.

JAMES V. D. WILLCOX. Circuit Judge; Solicitor for Complainant. A true copy:

W.M. May, Deputy Register.

A true copy: Wm. Max, Deputy Register.



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In † Daily. * Except Sunday. † Except Saturday Except Monday. Pullman sleeper through to Indianapelis, St. Louis and Chicago. City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue. A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt. W. H. KNIGHT, Commercial Agent.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard Time, which is 30 minutes alowed Detroit time. In effect September 6th, 1985.

Morning Express. 5:00 am 11:45 am *Through Mail 10:30 am 4:50 pm *Grand Rapids Express. 4:30 am 9:45 pm *Grand Rapids Express. 4:30 am 9:45 pm Holly and Saginaw Ex. 5:00 am 10:30 am 4:50 pm *Daily, Sundays excepted. †Daily, Night Express has Wagner Sleeper from Detreit to Graad Rapids.

Sleeping Car borths can be seened at G. 7. Ty Ticket Office, Cerner Woodward and Jeffenson Avennes, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

W. J. SPICER, R. J. FERRET.

General Manager, Chy P. & T. Agent, Detroit.

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CATTLE.

58 head, against 510 last week. Among the re-

cipts were quite a number of finely finished

Christmas cattle, but few of which will grace

class of cattle there was an active demand, and

a sharp decline, prices here did not vary from those of one week ago. The market closed firm

Clark sold Oberhoff 4 good butchers' steers and leifers av 918 lbs at \$3.75. Merritt sold Sullivan 2 good cows av 1,260 lbs t \$3; 2 fair ones av 1,085 lbs at \$2.75, and 2 bulls v 97, lbs at \$9

1,183 lbs at \$4.75.
C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 31 head of butchers' stock av 962 lbs at \$3.25, and 3 bulls av 816 lbs at \$3.

3 bulls av 816 lbs at \$2.

3 bulls av 816 lbs at \$2.

Dennis sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 1,016 lbs at \$2.40.

Switzer & Ackley sold Caplis 6 fair butchers' steers av 930 lbs at \$3.50, ano 2 thin cows av 1,170 lbs at \$2.50.

Beach sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$3.10.

Payne sold Wreford & Beck 6 fair butchers' steers av 853 lbs at \$3.25, and a cow weighing 1,300 lbs at \$3.50.

at \$2.75, and a bull weighing 790 lbs at \$2.25.
Dunning sold Reagan a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 933 lbs at \$2.50, and 3 bulls

v 790 lbs at \$2. Switzer & Ackley sold Davey 4 good butchers' teers av 867 lbs at \$4, and 2 av 1,090 lbs at \$4 25. McMullen sold Fliesct man 2 bulls av 1,325 lbs at

\$2.75. Townley sold Flieschman 4 fair oxen av 1,500 lbs at \$3, and a bull weighing 1,870 lbs at the same

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,440, against

4,811 last week. For the best prices were a little

stronger, but common lots were very dull, and

at \$3@3 40. A large lot of common sheep sold by

Burdoin sold Downs 92 av 93 lbs at \$3 40.
Lewis soid Downs 92 av 93 lbs at \$3 30.
Frazel sold Downs 41 av 69 lbs at \$3 30.
Frazel sold Downs 41 av 69 lbs at \$2.
C Roe sold Webb 57 av 75 lbs at \$1 75.
Beach sold Downs 30 lambs av 55 lbs at \$3.
Barbour sold Downs 20 av 78 lbs at \$2 55.
Welch sold Downs 203 av 74 lbs at \$2 25.
Welch sold Downs 203 av 74 lbs at \$2 25.
McMullen sold Downs 203 av 74 lbs at \$2 75.
Devine sold Downs 54 av 91 lbs at \$3.
Payne sold Downs 40 lambs av 72 lbs at \$4 50.
Hogan sold Downs 127 av 78 lbs at \$3.
Switzer & Ackley sold Downs 53 av 92 lbs at \$3 40.

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,772, against

2,567 last week. The hog market ruled active,

but at a decline of 5@10 cents, ruled steady and

losed firm with all sold.

Silva sold Webb 53 av 200 lbs at \$3 45.

Silva kweather sold Webb 27 av 206 lbs at \$3 40.

Taylor sold Webb 48 av 233 lbs at \$3 40.

Taylor sold Webb 48 av 233 lbs at \$3 40.

G D Spencer sold Drake 64 av 280 lbs at \$3 50.

Glddings sold Drake 64 av 280 lbs at \$3 50.

Glddings sold Drake 64 av 280 lbs at \$3 50.

Judson sold Drake 50 av 296 lbs at \$3 55.

Groh sold Webb 73 av 160 lbs at \$3 55.

Glark sold Drake 44 av 277 lbs at \$3 55.

Glark sold Drake 32 av 253 lbs at \$3 55.

Sievens sold Drake 32 av 253 lbs at \$3 55.

Sievens sold Drake 36 av 242 lbs at \$3 50.

Judson sold Phillips 18 av 147 lbs at \$3 30.

Patton sold Drake 53 av 260 lbs at \$3 50.

J H Roe sold Drake 39 av 247 lbs at \$3 40.

Spencer sold Webb 26 av 160 lbs at \$3 374.

Burcoin sold Drake 55 av 279 lbs at \$3 40.

Spencer sold Webb 25 av 160 lbs at \$3 40.

Dennis sold Sullivan 42 av 183 lbs at \$3 40.

Beach sold Webb 22 av 239 lbs at \$3 40.

Sencer sold Webb 23 av 264 lbs at \$3 40.

Young sold Webb 23 av 264 lbs at \$3 40.

Sawyer sold Drake 79 av 204 lbs at \$3 50.

Kamsey sold Webb 72 av 230 lbs at \$3 50.

Kamsey sold Webb 68 av 260 lbs at \$3 40.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 32 av 240 lbs at \$3 40.

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Brown & Spencer sold Drake 32 av 240 lbs at \$3 40.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 32 av 240 lbs at \$3 50.

Dunn sold Webb 68 av 203 lbs at \$3 40.

Stindlick sold Webb 51 av 237 lbs at \$3 40.

Beach sold Drake 34 av 255 lbs at \$3 50.

Griffin sold Sullivan 60 av 229 lbs at \$3 40.

Maudlin sold Drake 70 av 275 lbs at \$3 40.

Maudlin sold Drake 70 av 275 lbs at \$3 40.

Maudlin sold Drake 39 av 270 lbs at \$3 40.

Clark sold Webb 35 av 132 lbs at \$3 40.

Clark sold Webb 35 av 132 lbs at \$3 40.

By den sold Drake 22 av 237 lbs at \$3 50.

Rich sold Drake 20 av 248 lbs at \$3 50.

Rich sold Drake 20 av 247 lbs at \$3 50.

Van Houstin sold Drake 42 av 272 lbs at \$3 50.

Van Houstin sold Drake 42 av 247 lbs at \$3 50.

Chee-eman sold Drake 95 av 240 lbs at \$3 50.

Chee-eman sold Drake 95 av 240 lbs at \$3 50.

Bently sold Drake 52 av 240 lbs at \$3 50.

White sold Phillips 120 av 205 lbs at \$3 50.

White sold Phillips 120 av 205 lbs at \$3 40.

C Roe sold Drake 28 av 273 lbs at \$3 40.

C Roe sold Drake 28 av 273 lbs at \$3 40.

C Roe sold Drake 28 av 273 lbs at \$3 40.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered

good serviceable meats, not over fatted.

Saturday, Dec. 19, 1885.

ast week's prices hard to realize. Wethers sold

C Roe rold Davey 3 good butchers' steers av

Sullivan 7 fair .butchers' steers at

at the following QUOTATIONS:

The offerings of cattle at these yards nur

address Mr. D

.. xter, turnis

The Messrs. Lord are enthusiastic adairers of the blacks and whites, and al though they do not believe in pampering stock they give their cattle good care, as their sleek coats of fine hair fully indica-

The Holstein is a distinct breed, with its own distinct points of individual merit, and no matter how good an opinion one may have of other breeds, it must ion one may have of other breeds, it must necessarily be admitted that it more successfully combines the milk and butter producing qualities than any other breed. They have by their own intrinsic merits successfully stormed the citadel of public opinion and are capable of stemming every tide of opposition brought against them. It is to be regretted that there has been many inferior animals imported that are an injury to the reputation of the breed, but a look at such a herd as the one owned by Messrs. Lord is enough to convince the doubting ones that there is real merit in the breed.

NEW YORK MERINO SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the New York State Merino Sheep Breeders' Association was held at Rochester on Monday of last week. The meeting was well attended and quite enthusiastic. President Shepard's address was short but pointed, and contained some excellent suggestions. Referring to the unsatisfactory condition of the business at present he

"We meet, it is true, at this time when the prices of sheep and wool are low, and the sheep interest greatly depressed, but we must not forget that such depressions have occurred before, and I think in 1870, or about that time, the depression was even greater. What was the effect upon the Merino sheep-breeders of that day? Did they allow the depression to discourage them from continued effort to improve their flocks? Far from it. It gave them an opportunity to secure the choicest animals at comparatively low prices to continue the improvement of their flocks; an opportunity which they eagerly availed themselves of. And the Merino breeder of to-day is reaping the benefit of their good judgment and pluck; for I am inclined to the opinion that no greater improvement has ever been made in the Merino than between that date and this. And I may add that at no time within the past thirty years has a better opportunity presented itself, not only for the improvement of Marian and other than the contract of Marian and the contract of the contract o nent of Meriro flocks, but for new flocks to be started."

The financial position of the Association is excellent, the Treasurer reporting the receipts for the year as \$1 25 more than the expenditures, and no debts.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: President-C. E. Shepard, Canandai

Vice President-Davis Cossit, Ononda-

Feoretary-J. Horatio Earll, Skaneate Treasurer-Howland Sherman, East

Avou.

Executive Committee—Peter Martin,
Rush; J. D. Sullivan, Livonia Center; J. J. Brainard, Attica.

Pedigree Committee—John S. Beecher,

Livonia Center; E. S. Parmalee, West Bloomfield; J. R. Worthington, Allen's

A MILLER HEARD FROM.

PAW PAW, Mich., Dec. 10th, 1885.

MR. EDITOR.-I saw an article in the American Miller, taken from your paper, soap suds, using a soft brush for the purabout custom milling, and the law in regard pose; then wash all over with a strong to it. Would like to ask the writer of that article whether the law means 60 lbs. of wheat, or 55 lbs, of wheat and the other five lbs. chess, cockle, broken wheat and sorrel seed? Have run grist mill in this the same manner is one part of creosote town for over eight years, have ground on an average of thirty thousand bushels of wheat per year, and am safe in saying that for every bushel of wheat taken in the mill it would average three lbs. of cockle, chess, broken wheat, sorrel seed and oats per bushel. Then there is a loss from evaporation and dust of one to two lbs. per bushel; and the law says the farmer must have 54 lbs., and where is the poor, dishonest miller's share coming in? The farmer leaves all the rubbish in his grist for the miller to provide machines and means to clean the to whom shall the latter look for the profit to pay his enormous expenses in Very respectfully yours, ELI WISE.

Clinton County Wool Growers' Assoclation.

The annual meeting of the Clinton County Wool Growers' Association was held at the Court House in St. Johns, on December 12th. The meeting was called to order by President Caruss, who in a short address complimented the Association on the success of the last annual shearing, and also gave some interesting statistics on the sheep interests, gleaned on his recent trip to California. The following officers were elected for the ansuing year:

President—Hon. R. B. Caruss. Vice President—Wm. Byrnes. Secretary—Decatur Bross. Treasurer—C. H. Palmer. Directors-Wm. Moss, James W. Bes-B. P. Caruss.
DECATUR BROSS, Secretary.

Foot-Rot Remedy.

MAYVILLE, Dec. 15, 1885.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. If the party making inquiry for a cure for foot-rot in sheep will send me his ad dress I will send him a cure free of charge. The inquiry was signed "Subscriber."

Respectfully yours, L. E. BELKNAP.

Stock Notes.

MR. T. A. BIXBY, of South Haven, has sold his imported Shropshire ram "Champion B.,' registered No. 546, to Messrs. Childs & Carper of Rockford, Mich. He is a very fine animal

Mr. John Dimon, of Windsor, Ont., has surchased from John Miller, of Brougham Ont., three yearling Shropshire ewes bred from ted stock. They are named Josephine B., Josephine C., and Josephine D., and are in lamb to the premium buck at the Toronto Let them alone.

S. McBarns, of Spiritwood Farm, Burton Mich, sports the following recent sales:

A Jersey Red boar to Cook Bros., Burton.
The Jersey sow Queen of Oakland, to John
G. Duskee, Birmingham, proprietor of the
Bloomdale herd of Guernseys.
To John Lukharst, Ovid, one pair of Jersey MR. T. V. QUACKENBUSH, of Superior

Washtenaw County, reports the following sales from his flock of thoroughbred Merind To W. Haran, Whitmore Lake, one ram. To Thomas Moore, Ypsiianti, two breeding

To Mort Crane, Ypsilanti, one ram. To Wm. Rook, Superior, one ram. To Mr. Baker, Nebraska, seventeen i

wes. To C. Austin, Salem, one ram. To B. Olin Depew, Superior, one ram. To Ira Kenyon, Plymouth, one ram.

THE Valentine Bros., of Dexter, send the blood Shropshire lambs for the benefit of those wishing to try the experiment of crossing Shropshire rams on fine wool ewes, not only for mutton but for wool, as they were well covered with a fleece of long staple and fine fiber. We sold Mr. G. Silsby, of Hamburg, Livingston County, 80 rams bred from very small, fine wool ewes (which would not weigh over 80 pounds on an average), and from a Shropshire ram. These lambs were dropped the last two weeks in March, and weighed on the 11th of December 98 pounds on an average with only six weeks of feeding grain."

Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse andite, Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Shep, Swine and Poutiry," "Horse Training Made Sasy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to tend their full name and address to the office of the Farren. No question will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given consult your own interest by making careful exminations of your animals; note every symptom, no matter how trifting it may appear to be; exminations of your animals; note every symptom, no matter how trifting it may appear to be; exmine the nostrils, liming membrane of the eyelide, note their appearance, the respiration, temperature of the body and legs, condition of the noses, eyes or mouth; or any other symptom you may observe. In cases of lameness, note the manuer in which the animal picks up the foot, carries the leg forward, or backward, sweating sensitive to the touch or otherwise, soft or hard. These symptoms, when properly given, assis us to locale the disease, seat of lameness in obscurrasses, with soms degree of certainty. The symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of anima, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Probably Scab in Sheep.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a flock of 50 sheep; they get poorer each day and are full of lice. One died and on examination I found the liver full of white spots; the lungs white, gall rather bluish, and the tallow yellowish. Lambs are the worst. They eawwell. Now, tell me through the FARMER what ails them, and what I can do for them. OLD SUBSCRIBER. CLINTON Co., Dec. 15, 1885.

Answer .- The trouble with your sheep is probably scab, a cutaneous disease caused and propagated by a minute insect, known as the ascarus, causing much annoyance to the sheep, which are continually rubbing themselves against posts, stumps or other objects within reach When it once makes its appearance in a flock, it requires care and attention to eradicate it. Cleanliness, together with pair, 55@60c; teal and wood & pair, 25@80c; quai proper ventilation when housed, as a sanitary measure, is of more importance than all other means of prevention. Sheep kept clean are not affected by scabby sheep. Treatment: Separate the scabby from the healthy sheep; shear off their wool, then wash them all over with strong tion of tobacco in the same manner They must now be placed in new and comfortable quarters, separate from the other sheep. A good wash applied in to eighty parts of water.

Probably Chronic Bronchitis.

To the Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have an eight year old grey horse that three years ago I noticed seemed to be puffed. From that time it grew worse all the time until four months ago when he got so bad he could not work. He hangs down his head, ears droop out sideways, there is white foam running out of his mouth; nose wide open, from which there is also a white discharge; eats well except when very tired. Coughed for some time when the nose discharge first appeared; legs weak. He is worst when it is hot or damp weather. When he has to work hard he puffs fearfully, and when he has to go through the mud and lift up his legs high. When he has to rull hard he stops by spells every five or six rods. When you stand on the right side of him you can hear something whis-

ing for him. I also have a gray mare that has a sore in her ear just where it goes into the head. She got this about three months ago. She got this about three months ago. When she had it a few weeks I cut it open and it produced a white discharge. This doing no good I have since let it alone. I think it dried up in the ear. Appetite good, and I think she is all right otherwise. What did this come from, and what can I do for her?

Answer-Your description of the symp toms in your horse is not sufficiently clear to justify us in an attempt to diagnose the disease. We are disposed to believe it is confined mainly to some portion of the respiratory organs. The working of an animal under such circumstances was highly improper and cruel-The chances are that the time has passed for successful treatment of the disease. Without the animal before us for examination we do not feel justified in prescribing for the disease. We would advise you to consult a competent veterinary surgeon to determine the advisability of medication at this late day.

With reference to your mare we would say let her alone.

Ossification.

GRINDSTONE City, Dec 12, '85 eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a colt, three years old, with side bones on both hind feet. I noticed the enlargement about two years ago, but did not know what it was until informed about a month ago by a person examining him. Will you give a prescription for it and oblige. F. K.

Answer-It is too late for treatment.

COMMERCIAL DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT. December 22, 1885. Flour.-Market weak in sympathy with wheat while prices are unchanged there is a disposition to shade values. If wheat does not improve there will probably be a drop in prices. Quotations yes terday were as follows:

uckwheat per cwt.....

Wheat.-The market yesterday was weak for spot and near futures at the opening, and by the while late futures were more active and slight! follows: Spot-No. 1 white, 89%; No. 2 red, 91c; No. 3 red, 82c. Futures-No. 1 white: January 90%c; May, 97c. No. 2 red: December, 91c; Jan following: "We report the sale of our half nary, 93c; February, 93%c; March, 94%c; May,

Corn.-Market easy at 36%c for No. 2, 35c for new mixed, 36%c for high mixed, closing quiet and steady. Oats -- Market dull. Quoted at 83@334c fo

No. 2 white, and 29%@80c for No. 2 mixed. Barley .- No. 2 State is quoted at \$1 87 % cental, and samples sell at \$1 85@1 45, according

Rye.—Market steady at 63c \$8 bu. for No. 2. Feed.—Bran is quoted at \$12 00@12 50 \$ ton; coarse middlings at \$18 00, and fine do at \$14 00@

Butter.-Market dull except for fine stock Creamery is quoted at 25@28c for good to choice; dairy at 13@14c for good, 15@16c for extra fine quality; off grades entirely neglected. Butter nhatitutes, 124@14c. Clover Seed .- Market weak and lower. Spo

uoted at \$5 30 for prime, and \$5 02 for No. 2, Jannary delivery, prime, \$5 27%. Other markets al Choose.-Michigan creams, 101/@11c; skims 41/4

05%c \$ D. Ohio full creams, 9%@10c.
Eggs.—Market firm; selling at 23c for strictly fresh, and limed at 18@19c. Few fresh being re-

Fruit.—Apples in fair supply and unchanged; ordinary lots are selling at \$150@175, with \$190@ 3 00 for faucy lots. Cranberries quoted at \$7@7 50 p bbl. for Cape Cod, the latter for choice. Dried Apples.-Dull at 31/4@31/c \$ b. New

evaporated stock quoted at 7@8c \$ b. Foreign Fruits.-Lemons, Messinas P box \$3 50@4 00: Malaga, 2 50@2 75; oranges, Florida \$\text{\$\text{box}\$, \$\frac{1}{3}\$ 50\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ grapes, \$8 keg, \$2 50@4 50; \$9 brl., 5 50@7 00. Hopey. - New quoted at 13@15c B b. in pound frames; extracted, 11@12c.

Cabbages .- Quoted at \$2 25@3 00 in large lots, and 40@50c P dozen from store: Hay.-Market quiet at \$12 00@13 00 \$ ton for aled car lots on track; selling in smaller quan

tities at \$14@14 50 per ton.

Poultry.—The market is overstocked and prices are lower. Nice fresh stock brings 5@6c for chickens, 10@11c for turkeys; 8@10c for ducks and 8@81/c for geese. Live turkeys, 9c P D.; chickens, 6@7c.

Beans,-Market quiet and lower. City picked re quoted at \$1 45 \$ bu. in car-lots, or 1 50 in maller quantities; unpicked are selling at 60c@ \$1 00 \$9 bu.

Sweet Potatoes.-Jerseys, \$3 50@3 75 and Baltimores \$2 60@2 75 \$3 bbl. Salt .- Michigan or Marine City, 95c per barrel East Saginaw or Syracuse, \$1 00. Hops.-Michigan quoted at 8@10c, New Yorks

at 10@12c per lb. Timothy Seed.-Quoted at \$2 00 mall lots. Straw.—Baled \$5@6 \$ ton on track.

Pop Corn.-Market quiet at 2024c & b. for old; new, 116c. Beeswax.-Dull at 25@28c \$ 10.

Game .- Selling from store as follows: Bear, 100 B.; equirrels, doz., 75c@\$1 00; pigeons, \$\forall doz.,
 \$1 50; rabbits, 12@15c each; ducks—Mallards \$\forall \text{\$\text{\$}}\$ 18 doz., \$2 25@2 50.

price.

C Roe sold Davey 3 good butchers' steers av 1,020 lbs at \$4.
Coates so'd Sullivan 9 stockers av 708 lbs at \$265, and 4 to Flieschman av 847 lbs at \$250.
Townley s'ld Sullivan 4 extra steers av 1,635 lbs at \$350, and a choice one weighing 1,430 lbs at \$5.
Stabler sold Downs 3 choice steers av 1,400 lbs at \$5.
Stabler sold Downs 3 choice steers av 1,400 lbs at \$5.
Stabler sold Downs 3 choice steers av 1,400 lbs at \$5.
Stabler sold Bours 3 stabler sold sold sone weighing 1,140 lbs at \$4.
McMulen sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 857 lbs at \$3.
Burlingame sold Burt Spencer 4 extra steers av 1,600 lbs at \$25.
C Roe sold McGee a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' sto kav 760 lbs at \$25.
C Roe sold Webb 6 fair butchers' steers av 985 lbs at \$325.
Devire sold Burt Spencer a choice bull weighing 1,820 lbs at \$340.
Proctor sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 912 lbs at \$2.
C Roe sold Webb 3 good butchers' steers av 1,236 lbs at \$3.

C Switzer sold Weford & Beck 7 fair butchers' steers and cows av 908 lbs at \$2.
C Switzer sold Hogan 7 fair butchers' steers av 880 lbs at \$3.
C Switzer sold Hogan 7 fair butchers' steers av 880 lbs at \$3.
Switzer sold Weford & Beck 7 fair butchers' steers and cows av 931 lbs at \$2.
C Switzer sold Hogan 7 fair butchers' steers av 880 lbs at \$3.
Switzer sold Weford & Beck a mixed lot of 28 head of fair butchers' stock av 974 lbs at \$2.50.
Sebring sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 28 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,046 lbs at \$3.

Switzer. Vegetables.-Beets, 25@30c \$9 bu.; parsnips 40250c; turnips, 25230c; celery, 25235c; parsley 20@25c; Hubbard squash, 75c@\$1 00 \$9 doz.; spinach, 50@60c @ bu.; lettuce, \$1 77@2 00. Potatoes.-Market firm at 35@38c in car-loads and 40 245c from store. Reports of losses from

the rot continue to be received, and higher price are locked for. Dressed Hogs.-Receipts large and demand oderate at \$4@4.25 \$100 lbs. The warm weather

\$4 25@4 50 is paid. Provisions .- The provision market is steadier rith values generally unchanged. The low price of dressed ho s is weakening holders of pork

There is a fair demand for all pork products Quotations are as follows:

Hay.-The following is a record of the sales at

Switzer & Ackley sold Downs 53 av 32 lds at \$40.
C Roe sold Webb 53 av 76 lbs at \$2.
Egerton sold Downs 185 av 88 lbs at \$3.
Blanchard sold Fitzpatrick 8 av 147 lbs at \$5 50.
Sutton sold Downs 113 av 97 lbs at \$3 50.
Ingersoll sold Downs 32 av 91 lbs at \$3.
Sutton sold Downs 32 av 91 lbs at \$3.
Sutton sold Downs 103 av 80 lbs at \$2.
Fakinson sold Reid 98 av 73 lbs at \$2.
Hults sold Downs 107 av 82 lbs at \$2.
Hults sold Downs 61 av 92 lbs at \$2.
C Roe sold Downs 51 av 86 lbs at \$2.
C Roe sold Downs 206 av 85 lbs at \$3.
Stottle sold Downs 107 av 87 lbs at \$3. the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday—15 loads: Five at \$13; four at \$14;
three at \$11; two at \$12; one at \$10 50.

Tuesday—46 loads: Fourteen at \$13; cight at
\$12; five at \$11 50 and \$11; three at \$18 50, \$10 50
and 10; two at \$14; one at \$11 25, \$9 and \$85 50.

Wednesday—48 loads: Seventeen at \$2; nine
at \$10; five at \$12 50; three at \$11 50 and \$11; two
at \$13 and \$9; one at \$14 50, \$14 25, \$14, \$18 50,
\$18 25, \$10 50 and \$8.

Thureday—54 loads: Fifteen at \$12; seven at
\$13; six at \$11 and \$10; five at \$12 50; three at
\$14; two at \$15, \$18 50, \$11 50, \$10 50 and \$9 50;
one at \$13 25 and \$8.

Friday,—50 loads: Twelve at \$12; nine at \$13;
eight at \$10; eix at \$11; five at \$14 and \$12 50;
two at \$13 50 and \$10 50; one at \$1.

Saturday—27 loads: Six at \$12 50; five at \$12;
four at \$10 50 and \$10 three at \$18; two at \$11;
one at \$15, \$13 50 and \$9 50. the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]
Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, Dec.

BUFFALO. -Cattle, receipts 715; market steady and a shade higher for best; common, a shade lower than on Saturday. Sheep, receipts, 4,000; demand active at an advance of 15@25 cents per hundred, ranging from \$2 50@4. Hogs, receipts 5,000; dull and heavy; good to choice Yorkers, \$3 70@3 75; good to choice heavy, \$3 75@8 85. CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 6,300; shipment 2,100; market active and 10@15 cents Hogs, receipts 47,000; shipments 5,600; demand

At the Michigan Central Yards, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1885. The following were the receipts at these yards

Oattle, Sheep. Hogs.

No. No. No.

	20	-	40
gewater		126	
e Creek	32		
ton	24	1	5
ng	96		
ea	26	180	*
	21		8
	200	107	
otte	***		16
& M. R	56	380	100
Br	40	12	107
			117
rville	30	235	72
		105	
ville	43	93	Qr.
Blanc		80	90
e Iele	•••		100
			72
i Ledge		63	64
	88		35
***************************************		203	
*****************		204	***
ng	***	65	26
	17	282	36
	11	58	22
1	14	256	9
d	100	20	29
all	17	121	58
gton	26		
		70	150
ora	10	10	
·····	19	***	30
ville	18		30

Smith sold Wreford & Back 8 fair butchers' helfers av 880 lbs at \$3, and a steer weighing 980 lbs at \$3 60. McHugh sold Flieschman 6 thin cows av 1,116 lbs at \$2 60.

Mosuer sold Sullivan 4 fair oxen av 1,586 lbs at

Boser sold Dullivan a fair oach av 1,000 lbs at \$3.26.

Bstep sold H Roe a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock av 970 lbs at \$3.80.

Downey sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 994 lbs at \$2.85.

Bunnell sold Tucker an extra steer weig bling 1,580 lbs at \$5.50.

Waters sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers stock av 1,020 lbs at \$3.20.

Describe sold Marx a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 660 lbs at \$2.75.

Shepard sold McIntire 3 fair butchers' heifers av 780 lbs at \$3.30.

lbs at \$3 85. awell sold Wreford & Beck 2 fair butchers' teers av 1,000 lbs at \$3 40. Kalaher sold Marx 3 fair butchers' steers av 990

\$2 40.

Baver sold Loosemore 4 thin helfers av 632 lb at \$2 50, and 5 stockers to Brace av 623 lbs at th

at \$2.00, and 9 speckers to Brace av use 100 at the same price.

Bunnell sold Flieschman a mixed let of 5 head of thin bu5chers' steek av 854 lbs at \$2.40.

Hosley sold Sullivan 17 good butchers' steers av 1,070 lbs at \$4.10.

Capwell sold Downer 4 stockers av 600 lbs at \$2.20.

Lesssiter sold McGee a good cow weighing 1,470 lbs at \$3.50, and 2 choice steers to Tucker av 1,460 lbs at \$4.75.

Soper sold Pallister 9 stockers av 746 lbs at \$9.8744.

Baker sold Wreford & Beck 6 fair butchers' Baser soud weeterd & Beck 6 fair butchers' steers av 910 lbs at \$3 25. Hosley sold Marx 2 fair butchers' steers av 930 lbs at \$3 50. Smith sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 666 lbs at \$3 40. Waters sold Hersch 2 good butchers' steers av 1.40 lbs at \$4.98.

1,140 lbs at \$4.25, Hill sold Hersch 9 good butchers' steers av 1,130 Frazel sold Reagan a mixed lot of 12 head of loarse butchers' stock av 614 lbs at \$2 25.

Young sold Reid 9 fair butchers' steers and deifers av \$94 lbs at \$3 25, and 4 fair cows av 1,055 this sold merch spool outchers' steers av 1,100 lbs at \$4 25.

Lovewell sold J Wreford 6 good butchers' steers av 1,006 lbs at \$4 25.

Adams sold Genther 2 good butchers' steers av 1,006 lbs at \$4 25.

Pickering sold Loosemore 11 good butchers' steers and helfers av 995 lbs at \$3 75.

Besancon sold Wreford & Beck 10 good butchers' steers av 1,029 lbs at \$4.

Pickering sold Loosemore a good butchers' steer av 1,029 lbs at \$4 50.

Adams sold Wreford & Beck 4 fair butchers' steers av 897 lbs at \$3 40.

butchers' stock av 863 iss at \$3, and \$2 added on the lot.

McMullen sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 22 head of fair butchers' stock av 930 iss at \$3.

Sly sold Wreford & Beck 3 good cows av 1,200 lbs at \$3.

Glenn sold Wreford & Rock 2 fair butchers! lbs at \$3.

Glenn sold Wreford & Beck 3 fair butchers'
steers av 996 lbs at \$3.35.

Judson sold Fitzpatrick 2 extra heifers av 1,515
lbs at \$5.75.

Devine sold John Robinson 3 choice steers av steers av 957 lbs at \$3 40.

Capwell sold Wreford & Beck 2 fair butchers' reers av 1,075 lbs at \$3 60, and 2 av 1,040 lbs at

steers av 1,075 lbs at \$3 60, at d 2 av 1,040 lbs at \$325.

Kolb sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers av 1,000 lbs at \$4.

Lovewell sold Wreford & Beck 3 good butchers' cows av 1 333 lbs at \$3 40.

Capwell sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$2 75.

Haywood sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 28 head of butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$2 85.

McFadden sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 832 lbs at \$2 60.

Proper sold Tucker 2 good butchers' steers av 1,190 lbs at \$4 25, and 4 fair ones to Hulbert av \$59 lbs at \$3 25.

Robb sold Tucker 2 choice steers av 1,540 lbs at \$4 60, and a good one weigbing 1,310 lbs at \$4 25.

Buckminister sold Wreford & Beck 10 good butchers' steers av 1 084 lbs at \$3 35.

butchers' steers av 1 084 lbs at \$3 85.
Purdy sold Voigt 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,007
lbs at \$3 25.
McWilliam sold Sullivan 4 thin cows av 1,035

lbs at \$3.

G D Spencer sold Switzer & Ackley 2 extra
shipping steers av 1,695 ibs at \$5 60.

Lovely sold Reagen a muxed lot of 5 head of
thin butchers' stock av 624 lbs at \$2 40.

McMullen sold Downs 2 good oxen av 1,790 lbs
at \$3 50; 2 good cows av 1,240 lbs at \$3 50; a good
steer weighing 1,130 lbs at \$4 50, and a fair one
weighing 1,030 lbs at \$3 25.

Devine sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' steers av
1,075 lbs at \$4 50. McWilliam sold Sullivan 4 thin cows av 1,050 lbs at \$3 30.

Kolb sold Davey a mixed lct of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$3 10.

Barwise sold Houghton 9 stockers av 743 lbs at \$2 90.

Wietzel sold Stucker a mixed lct of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 665 lbs at \$2 60.

Hosley sold Kraft 5 choice butchers' steers av 994 lbs at \$4 75, and one to Tucker weighing 1,270 lbs at \$4 75, a 1,075 lbs at \$4 50. Stevens sold Sullivan 10 thin heifers av 770 lbs

Dewey sold Sullivan 15 stockers av 758 lbs at Bunnell sold John Robinson 7 fair butchers steers av 843 lbs at \$3.40.
Smith sold Stickel 3 good butchers' steers av 1,100 lbs at \$4.
Anstey sold Bussell 20 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 910 lbs at \$3.20.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,700. The market ruled fairly active at last week's prices and all the receipts were sold. Beardelee sold Andrews 77 av 97 lbs at \$350. Purdy sold Somers 88 av 88 lbs at \$305. Smith sold Wreford & Beck 141 av 78 lbs at

185.
Seeley sold Mosber 108 av 71 lbs at \$1 85.
Downer sold Somers 19 av 103 lbs at \$2 75.
Comstock sold Morey 17 av 32 lbs at \$2 124.
Soper sold Wreford & Beck 55 av 70 lbs at \$1 75.
Carr sold Andrews 114 av 92 lbs at \$3 50.
Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck 76 av 80 lbs at \$2. HOGS.

The carriers of hogs numbered 1,891. Th emand r hogs was active, prices ruling 5@10 cents lo :r than those of last week. Buckminister sold Phillips 21 av 305 lbs a

340. Comstock sold Phillips 46 av 282 lbs at \$3 40. Shepard sold Wietzel 72 av 362 lbs at \$3 50. Seeley sold Lovewell 52 av 243 lbs at \$3 30. McMillan sold Switzer & Ackley 24 av 272 lb De at \$3 45. Culver sold Rauss 81 av 259 lbs at \$3 40. Downer sold Wietzel 29 av 286 lbs at \$3 40. McFadden sold Switzer & Ackley 30 av 256 lbt \$3 50.

MCFaduen fold Swizer & Activy of ar 200 the st \$3 50.

Desernia sold Rauss 16 av 202 lbs at \$3 25.

Thayer sold Lovewell 24 av 204 lbs at \$3 25.

Beardslee sold Rauss 37 av 367 lbs at \$3 35.

Soper sold Rauss 18 av 209 lbs at \$3 30.

Robb sold Anstey 57 av 266 lbs at \$3 40.

Thayer sold Capwell 13 av 357 lbs at \$3 35.

Shafer sold Rauss 44 av 248 lbs at \$3 35.

Nott sold Phillips 50 av 228 lbs at \$3 35.

Smith sold Rauss 52 av 209 lbs at \$3 25.

Kelsher sold Rauss 54 av 221 lbs at \$3 40.

Smith sold Phillips 21 av 305 lbs at \$3 25.

CATTLE-Receipts 7,042, against 7,208 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday dull and slow except for a few lots of Christma cattle. The supply was large, and on everyhing but the rest prices declined sharply, being all of 25@35 cents per hundred below the rates of the previous Monday, and 10 cents below those o turday. Butchers' stock and fair to medium steers were in altogether too large supply, and before the close were unsalable. Old cows thin steers and half fat oxen met the worst market of he season, seiling at \$2@2 75. Christmas cattle sold at \$6, \$6 25@6 87%. Tuesday and Wednesday brought no charge. There was no demand and a large number of catt e were held over. O Michigan cattle 2 extra steers av 1,685 lbs sold a \$625; 6 butchers' do av 1,178 lbs at \$4; 9 do av 1.250 lbs at \$4 30; 12 do av 1,109 lbs at \$4; 14 de av 1,021 lbs at \$4; 18 stockers av 985 lbs at \$8 65; 29 do av 970 lbs at \$3 45. The following were the

Chicago.

617. The market opened up active for butchers' cattle of all kinds, and the yards were cleared early at last week's rates. Some very choice Christmas cattle were among the offerings, but CATTLE.—Receipts 40,701 against 47,388 the previous week. Shipments 18,100. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 9,800 head on sale. The demand was hardly up to the supply only a few found purchasers,. Our butchers this year seem to have made up their minds to omit the holiday display, and will content themand prices were weak. Christmas steers range selves with showing to their customers stalls of at \$5 80@6 50; one lot of 30 going at \$6 80. Choice Flieschman sold Haerppich 4 fair butchers' neifers av 727 lbs at \$3 25. Butler sold McIntire a mixed lot of 4 head of to choice, \$4@4 75; common to good, \$8 40@4 10; elfers av 737 lbs at \$3.25.
Butler sold McIntire a mixed lot of 4 head of caree butchers' stock av 635 lbs at \$2.25.
Adams sold Loosemore 3 fair butchers' heifers inferior to choice cows, \$1 50@3 40, with fleshy little steers at \$3 25@375. Eastern advices.on Tuesday were very bad, and with a heavy supply Downie 4 bulls av 1,025 lbs at \$2. prices declined 10@15 cents. Cn Wednesday

trade was fairly active, but prices weak. For the best grades the market was a shade better on Thursday, but common cattle were dull and lower. The market picked up a little on Friday and closed steady on Saturday at the following

QUOTATIONS: | Section | Sect

Veals—Per 100 lbs. ... 6 00 215

Hoss.—Receipts 278.375 against 221, 71 last week. Shipments 22,800. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 52,000. It was more than anticipated and prices fell off 5210 cents. At the close about 9,000 were left over. Poor to prime light eold at \$3 5003 80; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 5623 85; skips and culls, \$275 23 40. There were 64 000 hogs on sale Tuesday. Early sales were made at Monday's rates, but bifore noon prices declined 5 cents, closing with 18,000 unsold. Wednesday's market opened up at a decline of 5210 cents, and 70,000 on sale, closing with 24,000 still in the yards. The receipts were light on Thursday and prices advanced 5 cents, advanced another 5 cents Friday morning, but fell back to Thursday's rates closing weak. The market ruled steady on Satorday, closing with poor to prime light at \$3 4003 75; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 5023 80; skips and culls, \$2 5023 25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordi ary kinds, and cannot be rolo in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING FOWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, Mew York.

Milk Fever in Cows.

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S **BOVINE PANACEA**



The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile charac-ter in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by

PROF. R. JENNINGS Liniment. E-vinco



The champion Embrocator for Man and Beast. Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS, Veterinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

DAIRYMEN! I have a fine Jersey bull which I have used on my herd as far as possible. I will sell this bull cheap and it is just the bull for some party who wants to grade up his heid. Address

P. H. CHILDS, d22-8t Cass Farm Dairy, Detroit, Mich. JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Jersey bull for sale cheap. Apply to B. HATHAWAY, Little Prairie Ronde, Mich.

Winter and Spring Blooming. Now is the time to plant Hyacinths, Tulips,

Lilies, Narcissus, etc. Catalogues free to all applicants. Addr es D.M. FERRY & Co.. DETROIT, MICH.

Virginia Farms For Saie, Maps.
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Ret. Co. Richmond, Vs.

BEE JOURNAL—81 a YEAR—16 pages. Weekly, Sample free Address Bee Journal, Chicago

Address Bee Journal, Chicago

A T a session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in chancery convened and held
at the Circuit Court room in the City of Detroit,
on the 15th day of December, in the year one
thousand eight hundred and eighty-fee.

Present: Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge.
August Rosenberg ve. Ulma Rosenberg. In this
cause the sheriff of said cousty having made and
filed his return that he could not serve the subpenaissued therein upon said defendant because he
could not find her within his ballwick. And it
appearing by affidsivit of said compainant duly
filed in said cause that said defendant is a resident of Michigan, to wit, the city of Detroit; but
that said subpena could not be served upon her
because of her continued absence from her said
place of residence, on motion of James J. Atkinson, selicitor for complainant, it is ordered that
said defendant cause her appearance to be entered in said cause on or before the 17th day of March,
1886. F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.
JAMES J. ATKINSON,
Complainant's Solicitor. d22-8t

J. A. MANN, Kalamazoo, Michigan, J. Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Sases made in any part of the United States and Cana-da. Terms reasonable, and made known on ap-plication. — 14-ff-8tp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ewer's

The Best in Existence for the Farmer. 1. Because it is shedintely portable, being so easily moved that two men can take up and move half a mile of it in a day, enabling the farmer to dispense with one-half the fence on his farm.

2. It is the only portable fence that will be how down.

2. It is the only portable fence to at will net blow down.

3. It is the most durable, being supported by an iron post which will not decay.

4 It is also the best permanent fence because nothing need touch the ground but an iron post, and no wind will blow it down to at will not blow down buildings and uproot trees.

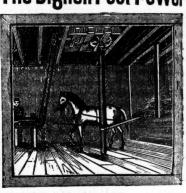
5 It is a prifect fence for all kinds of stock. The boards at the bottom, the braces and battens show sufficiently so that stock will not rue into it as into a whole wire ince. The wires at the top prevent hor-es and cattle pushing against it and crowding it over as in ordinary board and rail fences. ences.
6. It is cheap, costing but little if any more than an ordinary board fence.

The demand for it is such that persons desiring a permanent business can enter into its manufactures and sale with profit to themselves and the farming community.



Territory For Sale on Rensonable
Terms. Also farm Rights. Any person sending us a description of his farm, with five cents
per acre, will receive from us a certificate of authority, with full directions for its manufacture,
for use upon his farm. For particulars call on
or address

EWER & WHITE, Battle Creek, Mich. The Bignell Post Power



FOR FARM USE

Especially designed to meet the wants of farmers who desire a light power for barn use, which will be always ready to operate and never in the way. It will perform as much work as two horses can draw, is cheap, durable and so simple in construction that it cannot get out of order. Takes power from horse to other machine by belt without jack or tumbling rod. The Newest Thing and the Best!

SMYRNA BELLS. Made of Amalgam steel metal, and for volume and purity of tone are not to be excelled.

For information in regard to any of the above call on or address

F. H. HIGNELL,

Smyrna, Mich.

Morton Manufacturing Co., ROMEO, - MICHIGAN,

-MANUPACTURERS OF-Morton's Reversible Tread Horse-Power, Monarch Feed-Cutter, and the Monarch Adjustable Swing Saw Table.



made with an adjusta-ble elevation and has a governor which gives it as perfect and steady a motion as an engine and

which, with the Feed-Grinder which we sell, comprises the best set of machinery in the

as perfect and steady a motion as an engine and can be adjusted to run with an adjustable steel throat lining, which gives four new cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grinder attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour with two horses. For references we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo; Hea. A. B. Maynard, Romeo; Eugene Smith, St. Clair; Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm L. Webber, East Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. Y.

We also make a power especially adapted to Grain Elevators and other stationery purpose, which will elevate five bushels per minute, fifty five feet high, with ene horse and medium clevation. For this purpose we refer you to Miller & Ainsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gaines Station; James Johnson, Cassopolis: John Gardner, Oxford. Correspondonce solicited. For further particulars and illustrated circulars address as above. Mention this paper.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.

The WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK of The WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK of Detroit has declared its Twenty-ninth Semi-sanual Dividend under the rules and regulations of this Bank.

All persons holding Pass Books of this Bank numbered from 1 to 40,175 are requested to present them on and after December 20, 1885, and have the interest entered in the same.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Money to loan on satisfactory security.

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

WM. B. WESSON, President.

Detroit, December 1, 1885.

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IS VALUABLE—
The Grand Rapids
Business College,
does not "donrist"
in the way of birds
pupils for the vocations of business with all that
the name implies. Send for Journal. Address
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PIANOFORTES. Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
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in Northern Michigan at Great Bargains. Terms of payment very easy—five to ten years time given if desired. Write and give us a description of what you want and we will select from our list what we think will suit you, and send you plat and prices.

H. P. SMITH & CO., 13-19.

East Saginaw, Mich

Farming Land For Sale Cheap. Twelve thousand acres of farming land in Gladwin County, Michigan. Good soil, good water, and one of the most healthy counties in the State. For particulars inquire of Eugene Foster, agent at Gladwin, the County Seat of Gladwin County, or of BUTMAN & RUST, Saginaw City, Mich. Plats furnished on application.

FOR SALE. 1 will sell my fruit farm near Muskegon, Rich.

-40 acres in all, 19 set out to fruit, acout 2,000
peach trees, 2,700 grape vines and 400 plum trees.

Price \$2,000, will give time on it if so desired. For particulars, address

A. W. SLAY PON.

Tecumseb, Mich.

VOLUME X

CONTE al. - Holstein-Frie pricultural.—Holstein—Frie of the Stocketn Winter Q and Beets for Brieding Feed Mill and Horse Powe From Maine—Letter from Sheep Breeder—Selling or —Vermont Merino Sneep

Torse.-What Shall We he Farm.—The Potato Re Information Wanted—Agr Poultry Yard forticultural.—The School roundings—An Asparagus gan Fruit-Growers—Hortic ian .- The Beekeepers gl.—Wheat—Corn and Wool—Undervaluati —Macomb County S iation—Michigan S

Law .- The Broken Co try.-How Rasy It Is-Gi fiscellaneous.—The Attic S the 'Possum—My Advent at dits Wine - From a New ig its wine-From a New jes First Womern—The Wi jes First Womercial Travel zar—Hard-Working Europ able Bargains—Warring of ties—Chaff—The Indian I

Agricult OLSTEIN-FRIESIAN eeting of the

ciation at La The annual meeting o stein and Dutch-F eders' Association, wa Dec. 1, 1885. It was President W. A. F nens, who delivered ss, which was listened was as follows: Gentlemen of the Michigutch-Friesian Cattle Br

on.—Again we meet in

ssing matters of inte f this grand and noble attle. But how differe and the stances from those of at feeling of rivalry, and ot visible perbaps to the eling though it was, we ad today we can meet, non and harmony. The mbers of the Michigan e sure, but with a feeli est we say something a ook, and offend a brothe ive us reason for negreeling should no longer e tch-Friesian cattle, but g Holstein-Friesians, an gether and clasp the i ing we have but the on rest, and that our unite only the advancement of Dutch cattle that on the earnestness s aracterized you in your a successful issue a unio erd book associations, and ou alone, belongs the cred book associations, au never dawned for this America, than that day as perfected. And I say her for the bright and that we can go fo eeling that in union we led he year past has given us esses to record. Our healthy condition, and

gious diseases as far as I h learn. There is a good d plus stock, even going l he most remote parts o at prices as good as the f any other thoroughbred Is it not surprising as we the past seven years and n conderful rapidity these of reased in this State, not on out in popularity as well? teased in this State, not on the search in this State, not on the search is near as I have been able here were but six men ow this State, or possible state, or possible state, or possible state, or possible state. attle in this State, or pr Birney importation in the stamely, Mr. M. L. Swe-Rapids, who had three hea elps of Pontiac, three landing, Lowell, Kent C K. Green, of Adrian, interwood of Addison, head; Philo B. Richar Ote head, making a to And today we have from three to over one these cattle, and distributed by part of our State. If y with propriety, that eighboroughbred Holatein bunsidered as almost acuric is is one of the median bunsidered.

is is one of the most capricitie that we have in the onderful, knowing the lainst which they have has at they have nobly overrored recognition from this. They stand pread of any other race on the production of milk, an me are no inferior cattle fablock or butter dairy. block or butter dairy. quick growth, early derful dairy qualities, a that commend them to the derful dairy qualities, and a combination to be found in the fou to be found in any other aperience with these ca ers after putting them in other breeds, have to the large black and are now had a sufficient to the large black and are now had a sufficient to the large black and are now had a sufficient to the large black and are now had a sufficient to the large black and are now had a sufficient to the large black and a sufficient to the sufficie

and are now breeding In the vicinity where I in the vicinity and vicinity where do in the vicinity was a constant of the vicinity was a consta